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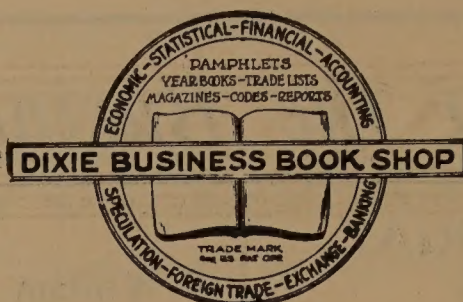
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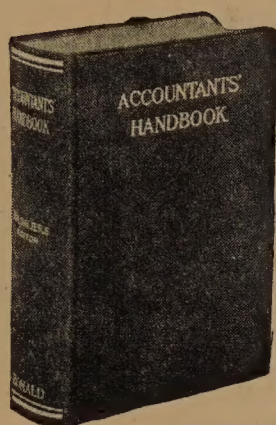
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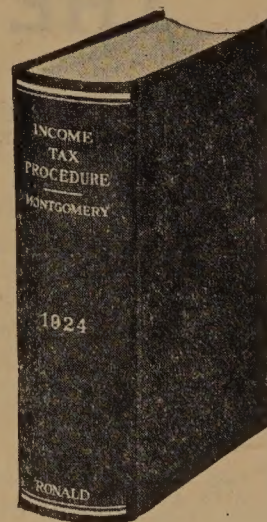
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For publication on March 14th, Philip Gibbs's 'Heirs Apparent' (Doran, \$2) is announced. This is a story of the young generation born just too late for active participation in the World War, but profoundly affected by its aftermath.

In Waldo Frank's 'Salvos' (801, Liveright, \$2.50), we have criticisms and characterization of such contemporary writers as Theodore Dreiser, D. H. Lawrence, Van Wyck Brooks, Eugene O'Neill, and Sherwood Anderson. 'From Whitman to Sandburg in American Poetry,' by Bruce Weirick (811.7, Macmillan, \$2), is a critical survey, intellectual but not high-brow, by a Professor of English in the University of Illinois. Arnold Whitbridge's 'Critical Ventures in Modern French Literature' (840.4, Scribner, \$1.75) comprises nine essays on Sainte-Beuve, Stendhal, Sacha Guitry, Anatole France, and others. Sheldon Cheney's 'Primer of Modern Art' (701, Liveright, \$6) claims to be the first comprehensive book on modern art in all fields, including the drama, interior decoration, architecture, and industry.

Biography offers 'An Intimate Portrait of R. L. S.,' by Lloyd Osbourne (Scribner, \$1.50), a new 155-page contribution to Stevensoniana by Stevenson's stepson; Romain Rolland's 'Mahatma Gandhi,' in English translation (Century, \$1.50), an interpretative biographical study of India's most famous public figure, who is also one of the world's most misunderstood and most salient personalities; and further reminiscences of Gerald Cumberland's, entitled 'Written in Friendship' (Brentano, \$2.50), discussing such celebrities as Arthur Symonds, Sheila Kaye-Smith, W. B. Yeats, Arthur Machen, Margot Asquith, and John Galsworthy.

Miscellaneous outstanding titles include 'The Oil Trusts and Anglo-American Relations,' by E. H. Davenport and Sidney Russell Cooks (327, Macmillan, \$2.50), which reveals the international scramble for control of the oil fields; a new Edwin E. Slosson book, 'Chats on Science' (500, Century, \$2), written for intelligent laymen who have no special scientific education; and Jesse Lee Bennett's 'What Books Can Do For You' (026, Doran, \$2), an aid to self-culture, including lists of selected books.

'The Philosopher's Stone,' by J. Anker Larsen, the novel which won the Gylendal award of 70,000 kroner, will be published by Knopf, in April. Details about the story itself are not yet available. This is perhaps the most famous prize novel thus far published. The award, made by the Scandinavian publishing firm of Gylendal, amounts approximately to \$10,000. In addition to this, the author will receive \$4,000 in royalties on the first Danish edition of 20,000 copies, and \$2,500 on the Swedish edition.

Rafael Sabatini's 'Scaramouche,' Emerson Hough's 'The Covered Wagon,' and A. S. M. Hutchinson's 'If Winter Comes' are available in the Grosset & Dunlap 'popular copyright' reprints, at reduced prices (75c. each). Many of these popular reprints are being brought out nowadays much sooner than formerly, due in great measure to their immediate popularization thru the motion-picture theatres.

The upward trend in book-prices has not ceased, except in the case of new fiction. As a result of recent increases in the wages of compositors and pressmen, two leading publishing-houses have announced a sweeping upward revision on the prices of their standard items; and other lists show numerous miscellaneous increases.

"Recently published," in the mention of Macy's 'Story of the World's Literature' a fortnight ago, should have read, "recently announced." The publishers (Liveright) expected to have had it published some time ago, but it seems that Mr. Macy is not quite ready to have it go to press.

Libraries which cannot afford to buy the standard six-volume Grove 'Dictionary of Music' have now available a remarkable one-volume 'New Encyclopedia of Music and Musicians,' by Waldo S. Pratt (780.3, Macmillan, \$6), at one-sixth the cost of the Grove work.

'The New Poetry: an Anthology,' by Harriet Monroe and A. C. Henderson, originally published in 1917, has been reissued in a new and enlarged edition (821.08, Macmillan, \$2.50—former price, \$3.50).

'The New Poland,' by Nevin O. Winter (943.8, Page), is evidently a reissue, with new matter, of 'Poland of To-day and Yesterday' (same author and publisher), originally published in 1913.

Annie S. Peck's 'The South American Tour,' a standard descriptive guide, originally published in 1913, appears in a new, revised edition (918, Doran, \$3.50).

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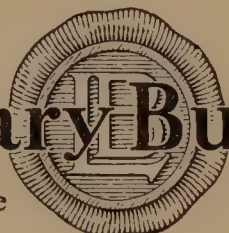
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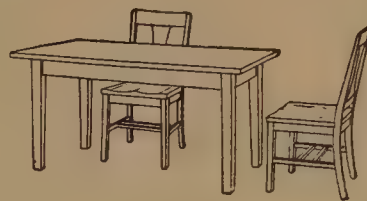
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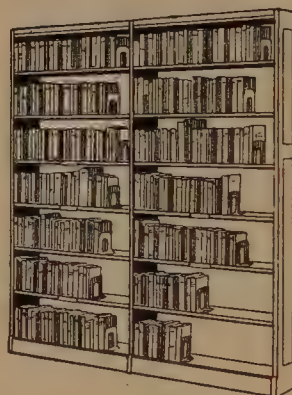
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TWICE-A-MONTH

MARCH 15, 1924



A Quarter Century at the National Library

OUR national library, founded in 1800-02 thru congressional action under the name of the Library of Congress, destroyed in 1814 when the British burned the Capitol, reshaped thereafter in the reconstructed Capitol, only to be partially destroyed in the second fire in 1851, and finally removed in 1897 to its permanent home, has become in number of volumes the third national library in the world and, in other respects, the first of all national libraries, worthy of the splendid edifice in which it is now housed. Its present rank has been won chiefly during the quarter-century administration of Herbert Putnam, who was appointed by President McKinley, March 13, 1899, took office April 5th and was confirmed by the Senate at the opening of the congressional session December 12 of that year. His most famous predecessor was Ainsworth R. Spofford, who remained in service as the library chief for a third of a century, from 1864 to 1897, and again served with Librarian Putnam in honorable recognition of his past service.

There are many living who remember the central room on the west front of the Capitol in which the national library was for so many years inadequately housed, with volumes stacked here and there about the floor, for which the only finding list was in the brain of Mr. Spofford, who had acquired among congressmen the reputation of knowing where to find, instantaneously, any book or any fact. Under the difficult conditions of those days and in the confusion incident to the Librarian's acting also as copyright official, Mr. Spofford's grip was weakened; and on the removal of the Library to the new building he was succeeded by John Russell Young, a newspaper writer and publicist without library training, who died within his first two years of service.

It was on the initiative of President McKinley himself that Herbert Putnam then became the national librarian, under the title of Librarian of Congress. There was more or less pressure from here and there for the appoint-

ment of persons who, like Mr. Young, were without professional library training or experience. But when, in an interview with the President of the American Library Association and another representative, President McKinley gave careful consideration to the appointment, he said that, if a trained librarian could be had, he would be glad to make such an appointment and that it would give him especial pleasure to appoint Herbert Putnam. The story of this appointment was given somewhat in detail in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for 1899. The present Librarian was then serving as Librarian of the Boston Public Library, and it was only by pressing upon him the importance of the opportunity and the fact that the word of the President should be accepted as a command for service that he was induced to leave Boston and accept an appointment which involved more responsibility than remuneration.

Herbert Putnam was the youngest of eleven children of George Palmer and Victorine Haven Putnam, born in New York September 20, 1861, in the early days of the Civil War. He completed his early education with the class of 1883 at Harvard, studied law at Columbia Law School in New York and was admitted to the bar there in 1886. He had meantime, however, been attracted to the library calling and served his apprenticeship in Minneapolis as Librarian of the Minneapolis Athenaeum, to whose librarianship he was appointed in 1884, and later to the Minneapolis Public Library which developed from it, continuing in that service until 1891. He then removed to Boston and pursued the practice of law until 1895, when he became Librarian of the Boston Public Library, accomplishing much for the development of that Library in its new building in his four years of service. He became a member of the Governing Board of Harvard University, was honored in 1898 with the degree of Litt. D. from Bowdoin and later from Brown, and has received the honor of LL. D. from no less than five universities. His appointment as national librarian a quar-

ter of a century ago marks a red-letter day in American library progress.

An administrative document, prepared in the ordinary course of public business, later printed as an appendix to the Librarian's latest Report, furnishes a picture, in outline to be sure but the more striking because of the omission of detail, of the Library, as it is today. The document as prepared was in the form of memoranda submitted to the Personnel Classification Board in connection with the allocation of existing positions under the reclassification act of March 4, 1923. One can not do better than borrow from it.

"The Library of Congress is unique" is the opening statement it makes, and the fact receives ample confirmation in that which follows:

Its collection is double the size of any other in America, and one of the three largest in the world. It is increasing faster than any other.

Its sources of increase (copyright, exchange with governments and other institutions, purchase, and gifts) involve relations and problems not paralleled by any other library.

Its range of activities (as a legislative library for Congress, as the Law Library of the Supreme Court and bar, as the main service library for the Government establishments generally, as a library of research for the general public, and as the national library of the United States aiding other American libraries by its bibliographic service) its range is greater and more diversified than that of any other library.

It occupies the largest library building in the world—in cubical content equal to the Capitol—a building which is an elaborate architectural monument and must be maintained as such.

As a result, its administration involves problems different not merely in degree, but in kind, from those of any other existing library, and requiring knowledge, technique, and an organization only in part paralleled in any other library.

In common with them, it maintains a collection of printed books, and renders a service to the ordinary reader.

But in addition it includes other collections—manuscripts, maps, music and prints, each of which might constitute an institution in itself, and some of which are the largest in existence.

Its Law Library comprises 200,000 volumes.

Its Manuscript Collection (millions of pieces) is the most important source collection in American history.

Its Map Collection comprises, besides atlases, or 200,000 maps and charts (a half million actual pieces), Its Music Collection comprises over 1,000,000 pieces—the largest existing and the most important.

Its Prints Collection comprises over 400,000 prints.

Each of the above requires in its development, administration and interpretation, *specialists*, with technique and a knowledge of the subject matter—i. e. knowledge beyond that of the mere bibliographer.

And for its main collection of printed books, and bibliographic qualifications must be of the highest order, and varied. The collection includes every branch of literature, in 150 languages and dialects, the greatest American collection of (1) official publications, (2) society (scientific) publications, (3) serials, and groups pre-eminent in particular fields: a large Semitic collection, a collection of Slavic books perhaps the largest

outside of Russia, a collection of Chinese books perhaps the largest outside of China.

All libraries do cataloging and classification. But the Library of Congress is also a central cataloging bureau for 3,000 American libraries, to which it furnishes results in its printed catalog cards. These cards are incorporated with their own catalogs. They must therefore be not merely "standard" but completely precise, thorough, and scholarly.

It catalogs not merely by author, but by subject, a highly difficult and technical process.

Its classification involves the problem of providing an elastic scheme of arrangement by subject of the books on the shelves, with an adequate nomenclature and notation, for a collection of 3,000,000 volumes growing at the rate of 100,000 a year. No such problem has been attempted by any other national library; no problem equal in degree has been attempted by any American library.

Its scheme of classification has been adopted by about 60 other libraries, and involves that additional responsibility.

It renders bibliographic service by correspondence.

It compiles and publishes bibliographic lists.

It compiles and publishes "calendars" and group or topical catalogs.

From time to time it edits and publishes texts in its possession.

Its service to Congress is special and unique. It includes (in its Legislative Reference Service) the "preparation of data" bearing on legislation pending.

As the office of copyright, it maintains a department quite unique among libraries, and which amounts to the maintenance of a distinct bureau.

And there are other important activities, known to those who know the Library, which also serve to make it unique, but the document quoted was intended to serve another purpose and continues with that purpose in view. It is not difficult, since the facts are so easily at hand, and personal recollection is of so long anterior date, to reproduce an earlier picture, or, so to speak, to construct a moving-picture which will disclose the significant features in the administration and development of the Library during the quarter century now ended.

When, in 1897, the Library was moved from the Capitol to the new building, its collections comprised about 850,000 printed volumes and pamphlets, and about 500,000 other articles—manuscripts, maps, music, and prints; and a staff of forty-two persons. The new building, nominally completed, was, except for the Main and Congressional Reading Rooms, the Copyright Office, the three radial stacks, the exhibit halls, and a few office rooms, undifferentiated for special uses. The long "curtains" on each of the three floors were unequipped; and vast masses of unsorted material lay in them—upon the floor or empty packing cases. When Dr. Putnam took office in April, 1899, the conditions had improved to the extent of an increase of force from forty-two to one hundred and thirty persons (exclusive of those in care of the building itself), and some progress had been made in the assorting of the accumulated ar-

rears; little progress, however, had been made in the equipment. The appropriations for purchase of books had advanced to \$30,000 a year and for printing and binding to \$25,000 but these sums were utterly inadequate, the latter to the efficient treatment of the thousands of volumes accumulated without binding or repair during the preceding half century, the former to the acquisition of material needed to complete existing files, to secure fundamental works still lacking in every department of literature, and to keep pace with current publications. The classification under a modern system and the preparation of a modern author and subject card catalog had but just begun; and for these two prodigious undertakings the available force consisted of but fourteen persons.

Dr. Putnam's presentation to Congress of these and similar facts, and sympathetic response on

the part of that body, made possible the developments that followed. Every one of the numerous unequipped spaces in the building was provided with shelving, cases, or other furniture, appropriate to its specialized uses. An efficient bindery and printing office was installed, and the provision for the accommodations of new accessions enlarged by a great bookstack in one of the courtyards. This, too, is now completely filled, and lack of shelving space has made imperative a similar stack in another of the courtyard spaces. Meanwhile the appropriations for the purchase of material have increased from \$30,000 a year to substantially \$100,000; the number of employes (in the Library proper and Copyright Office) from one hundred and thirty to four hundred and fifty-four, besides one hundred and twenty-eight more in the building force; and the organiza-

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS—MATERIAL PROGRESS BY YEARS

Year	No. of employees including custodial force	Appropriations	ADDITIONS TO THE COLLECTIONS			
			Books	Maps	Music	Prints
1899-1900	234	\$327,532	38,110	3,536	16,605	14,048
1900-01	341	515,605	76,481	4,308	16,950	21,455
1901-02	381	593,755	81,971	4,896	34,491	20,676
1902-03	420	660,240	88,273	4,893	21,105	15,335
1903-04	426	768,845	80,136	6,047	22,074	15,097
1904-05	440	775,845	68,951	6,615	25,934	25,273
1905-06	441	775,765	34,626	7,494	27,158	30,522
1906-07	451	791,305	54,604	8,513	27,108	39,546
1907-08	456	815,885	100,067	6,736	18,793	27,745
1908-09	455	822,797	167,677	6,225	17,882	23,469
1909-10	476	825,125	90,473	6,822	16,513	17,215
1910-11	490	830,745	98,571	5,403	39,204	16,715
1911-12	486	797,665	120,664	8,177	34,622	10,731
1912-13	494	791,905	115,862	6,100	39,167	10,749
1913-14	511	808,385	125,054	6,489	32,675	16,318
1914-15	512	851,000	110,564	5,336	23,853	8,945
1915-16	518	861,841	88,101	6,647	42,240	7,148
1916-17	525	883,105	85,948	4,280	25,501	5,040
1917-18	565	898,765	76,601	2,913	24,888	4,346
1918-19	560	913,120	96,033	3,394	26,283	6,738
1919-20	573	992,501	120,777	2,964	31,108	9,947
1920-21	587	980,995	86,923	3,557	34,814	5,807
1921-22	578	1,093,013	82,152	4,088	35,263	3,962
1922-23	587	1,101,658	88,933	3,812	17,826	8,057
1923-24	582	1,065,506				
TOTALS:		\$20,542,903	2,177,552	129,246	652,057	364,884
At the beginning of the period (June 30, 1899) the collections aggregated (computed)			917,789	48,659	320,073	71,918
At the end of the period (June 30, 1923) the collections aggregated			3,089,341	177,905	972,130	436,802

The collections of books, maps and music have more than trebled; the collection of prints has been multiplied more than 6 times, since June 30, 1899. A numerical statement of manuscripts is not feasible.

The staff is two and one-half times as large; the annual appropriations for maintenance and increase are three and one-half times as large as in 1899.

tion has been improved by the creation of new Divisions for specialized service, or for the treatment of material special in form and character.

Fundamentally, and always, the Library is what its name implies, the Library of Congress. Thru the development of its organization, its resources and service, it is in fact the National Library of the United States.

Statistics may be dull, but when applied to the National Library they may have more edge, as this tabulation covering twenty-five years' period of Dr. Putnam's administration.

The statistics speak for themselves. A few facts may be advanced for them, however, indicative of the growth of the collections. To take for example, the accessions of books and pamphlets during the past ten years, it is found by comparison with reports made in the earlier history of the Library that the average annual increase during the period in question was not much less than three times the total number of the books in the Library in 1853, and a little more than five times the average annual increase for the period from 1853 to the removal from the Capitol in 1897. From 1902 to 1912, a million more volumes were added; in the ten years from 1912 to 1922, still another million. Today they number well towards 3,200,000. In the face of such figures it is interesting to recall that in 1872, Dr. Spofford, then librarian, estimated that the total would be "one million and a quarter by 1925" (1,275,000 in 1904); that it would be "1,750,000 by 1950" (1,793,000 in 1910); and that it would be "2,500,000 by the year 1975," or about a century from the time of the forecast, a total that was reached in 1917—58 years before the date that Dr. Spofford had set.

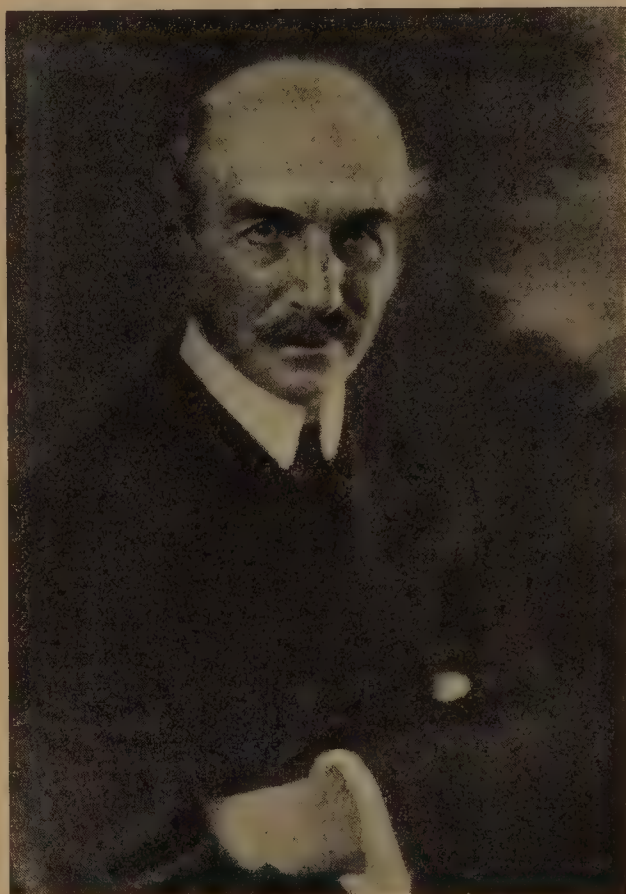
The accessions to the collections of specialized material, manuscripts, maps, music, and prints, have been of similar extent. If it were

practicable to make a count of the separate pieces of manuscripts, they would number by the million. These specialized collections have become so great that each of them might well constitute a library by itself.

It is thru Dr. Putnam's keen appreciation of needs, thru the practical exercise of the scientific imagination which is his to an unusual degree, in a word, thru the capacity which is his to organize and to effect, that the collections of the National Library have reached the present impressive status, and that the service it performs has kept constant measure with them. Pre-eminently he is an organizer. In the organization of the Library his specific genius has found appropriate and effective expression.

When Dr. Putnam assumed office in 1899, the central administrative division was still lacking in complete organization; the Librarian himself was provided with no secretary excepting

thru the detail of an employee from another division; there was only inadequate provision excepting thru makeshift, for a receiving station for mail and express packages; there was no purchasing department, excepting as the work of such a department was done by three assistants detailed from the Catalog Division; there was no shelf-list, and so no shelf-listing division; the work of classification was carried on in the Catalog Division, which was likewise called upon to spare one of its force to keep the binding records; and there was no division for the service of periodicals excepting as they were to be obtained, like other printed material, in the Main Reading Room. The operations of the Library were, for the greater part, confined to the Main Reading Room, to the Law Library at the Capitol, to the Copyright Office, to the Catalog Division, and to the four special Divisions established shortly before in 1897, the Manuscript Division, the Map Division, the Music Division, and the Print Division. The



HERBERT PUTNAM, LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS SINCE 1899

situation obviously required improvement; organization was the first requisite. Less than six months after becoming Librarian, Dr. Putnam addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, written to accompany the estimates for the support of the Library submitted for the succeeding fiscal year, in which he called attention in detail to needs in the organization, with specific recommendations in each instance. The recommendations were accepted by Congress and appropriations granted in substantial conformity with them. The administrative division was strengthened; adequate provision was made for the handling of incoming material; details were made from the Government Printing Office, making possible printing and binding in the Library building; and the Order Division, the Bibliographic Division, the Bindery Division, and the Smithsonian Division were established. This was in 1900, while in 1901 the Card Division, the Document Division, and the Periodical Division followed. The Classification Division was established in 1913; The Division of Semitic, Slavic and Oriental literature and the Legislative Reference Service in 1914. In 1922, the office of Superintendent of building and grounds was abolished, and the duties divided between an administrative assistant, appointed by the Librarian, and the architect of the Capitol.

In making any survey of what has been accomplished under this organization, it would be gratifying if there were space to speak of the men and women who have shared in the affairs of the Library and of their special contributions to its work. But that indeed should be reserved for another occasion. Here let Dr. Putnam speak, as he did publicly only a few days ago. "The vitality of the work of the Government is not due to the administrator. It is due to the men associated with him, who, from the spark within them, light the flame, and with their devotion nurse and guard it. Theirs is the art; it is they who are the artists; it is they who create and achieve. The business of the man who discovers them is to secure them, to try to lift himself to their level—not in achievement, but in the understanding which will enable him to carry into effect what they conceive, and provide the means."

It would also be gratifying to be able to give something like a full account of operations in the several divisions of the Library, of the service that has developed, and of the resources what have been accumulated during Dr. Putnam's administration. But that can not be done here. A few features may be particularized, however, or here and there a suggestion made, that will afford an idea, faithful at least to that

extent, of the greater body of achievement that has resulted in the twenty-five years of his librarianship.

The chief aides of the Librarian as he has developed the organization are five: the chief assistant librarian, who devotes his time chiefly to the selection of material to be acquired for the main collections, and to special reference work; the secretary, who handles all the correspondence; the chief clerk, who is the general administrative assistant; the administrative assistant for the building; and the Register of Copyrights.

The outstanding achievement of the past twenty-five years, so far as it relates to the Copyright Office, is the passage of the Copyright Act approved March 4, 1909. The importance of this Act, designed as it was to supersede all previous legislation, can hardly be over-estimated. Dr. Putnam's application of himself to the problem and his contributions to its solution, form likewise one of the outstanding achievements of his career. So far as the law affects accessions to the Library, the single fact may be recorded that out of the total number of articles deposited in the Copyright office during the period from July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1923 (3,004,785), there have been transferred to the Library proper 256,431 books, 325,311 pieces of music, 68,248 maps, 51,518 photographs and prints, 550,992 newspapers and magazines (separate numbers)—a total of 1,252,500 pieces during fourteen years. The annual applied fees received by the Copyright Office since its organization in its present form in 1897 reached a total on June 30 of over \$2,528,000. The publications of the Copyright Office are the fundamental sources for knowledge of copyright law and practice in the United States and abroad.

There are four divisions affecting the administration of the collections, or the operations as a whole: Mail and Delivery, Order, Binding and Bibliographic. The scale on which operations are conducted is made evident when one finds that the Order Division, since its organization in 1900, has placed orders and issued vouchers in connection with payments for material received for a total of \$2,225,000. The accessions received thru the Order Division by purchase have numbered 661,227 volumes; purchases of manuscripts, maps, music and prints would greatly increase the number of separate pieces for which vouchers have been drawn. Gifts from numerous donors, besides including similar pieces, have numbered 263,213 volumes.

(To be concluded)

Annual vs. Biennial Conferences of the A. L. A.—A Symposium

Many Questions Involved

WHEN the question of biennial conferences was first brought to my attention I was inclined to favor the idea, but the more I have studied the subject the less desirable a change from annual to biennial conferences appears to me.

The strongest reason thus far given for a change is, that the membership is now so large it is difficult to find a meeting place, outside the large cities, that will accommodate the Association. Biennial meetings would quite likely tend to increase rather than to decrease attendance at meetings actually held, even tho many would certainly drop membership in the "off-year."

The size of membership will always determine the place of meeting, but the N. E. A., the A. B. A. and other large organizations, which are forced to hold city conferences, do not find that biennials afford any relief from congestion—because there can be no relief so long as the membership increases.

Should the A. L. A. adopt biennial meetings it is quite likely that it will have to abandon its present policy of holding a meeting at a resort.

Possibly the solution of the problem is to be found in a change in the character and plan of meeting rather than in the time of its call. It may be necessary to feature a series of annual programs each adapted to one phase of professional work. After a city conference more emphasis may have to be given to post-conference meetings and trips, to provide what has always been an essential feature of the annual conference; namely, round tables, piazza conferences, etc.

Aside from the increasing membership we should consider a few other factors necessitating changes in the constitution.

1. "Because of biennial meetings, would there be a lapse of interest?"

The experience in other organizations would seem to indicate that there is such a lapse of interest when annual meetings have been given up. Some members would be likely to drop out, altho their places would undoubtedly be filled by new members.

The suggestion of sectional or regional meetings as a substitute for the alternate years would serve some purpose; but such meetings will not have the force or authority of a

national gathering and, in actual practice, will have little more effect than local or state meetings.

2. "Would the members be willing to turn over affairs to an Executive Committee?"

It would be necessary to give the Executive Board power to represent the Association and to transact all business for two years, while the officers would serve for the same period without any seeming advantage. Increased power would have to be placed in the hands of the Executive Board, of the officers and of the employees; and it isn't likely that the business affairs of the Association would be carried on as smoothly and successfully as when meetings are held yearly.

3. "Should members be required to pay yearly dues when the conference is held every other year?"

This question will naturally arise among new members, who would be inclined to deem it unfair to levy a membership tax on alternate years when there would be no necessity for financing a conference. The individuals, who now pay \$4 membership to procure the *Proceedings*, would not get an adequate return on no-meeting years and would undoubtedly change to the \$2 membership. This might also apply to institutional members. Here is a possibility of a falling off of the total income.

Before final decision is reached by the A. L. A., consideration should be given to the experience of other similar organizations which have had to face conditions now confronting the A. L. A., the actual effect upon membership in such institutions, and the difference in administration of the business affairs of the Association.

Altogether, the subject is too big to be decided without careful and serious consideration, and no mail vote, taken at this time or before full discussion at an annual meeting of the Association, would be at all satisfactory or conclusive.

FRANK P. HILL, *Librarian*.
Brooklyn Public Library.

A Fresh Survey Needed

THE question of biennial conferences is wrapped up with so many others that what we are starting in to consider is

nothing less than a fresh survey and possible reorganization of the entire work of the A. L. A. In all this happily no criticism of the past or present is involved—at least in a captious sense—it is rather a new envisagement of the whole situation. For some time I have had the feeling that we were trying to run an ocean liner on sailing-ship traditions. Our officers are too much occupied with details to do the constructive work of which they are capable. Our programs are too much like Coryat's Crudities, "hastily gobbled up in five months." Even our meeting places are chosen too late to answer modern conditions. A brief retrospect shows that we are developing very valuable regional meetings, which are in economic and intellectual competition with our annual conferences; yet they are not likely to be given up, for they far more nearly reproduce the intimate and fruitful annual conferences of twenty-five years ago than do our present monster conferences. The growth of regional meetings of college librarians tends to make attendance on the annual conferences of the A. L. A. less a necessity than it used to be for this fairly important if not large group of our members. It might be possible to accept the idea of having a convenient number of general regional conferences every year, and having the central organization meet annually with one or another of these. This would not be expected to draw greatly from the attendance at the other coincident, regional conferences. The annual *Proceedings* might be made up from the important papers delivered at all the conferences of the year.

HARRY L. KOOPMAN, *Librarian.*

Brown University Library.

Regional Conferences on Local Topics

I HAVE followed with some care and with much sympathy the discussion of the frequency of the A. L. A. Conventions.

In any full discussion of this subject, we should have to consider.

First: The efficiency of the A. L. A. office organization to carry on a large portion of the work wholly outside of mass convention thru committees, correspondence, and publication.

Second: The vast area over which the membership is distributed, and consequently the large amount of time and money necessary for even a small percentage of its membership to meet in any one place.

Third: That a large portion of this vast area is fairly well organized into district conventions where numbers can fairly easily assemble and where in each all phases of library

work are well represented and where excellent leadership is present.

I have probably foreshadowed both my argument and my conclusion in my statement of the elements to be considered. I may state my conclusion first and say quite frankly that so far as I can see all the problems involved, I heartily favor the biennial sessions of the general association, the district conventions to be held with some degree of uniformity of program, covering a general topic as has usually been done in recent years for the general convention. In addition to the general topic, each district should give some time and consideration to topics of special interest to the district. I am sure we between the Rockies and the Pacific could spend a week with great pleasure and profit and few of us would need to journey more than a thousand miles. Thru all these district meetings the spirit of library service can be summarized and reflected more fully and more accurately than is done in the one mass convention of the whole Association.

WILLIAM E. HENRY, *Librarian.*

University of Washington Library.

Annual Conferences less Necessary than Formerly

SOME of the reasons why I think it would be advisable for the A. L. A. to adopt the plan of biennial conferences are:

1. The Council and the Executive Board have been authorized to carry on much of the work which was formerly more directly under the control of the entire membership of the A. L. A. as represented at the annual conferences. The Association is now too large to conduct meetings of the same character, and in the same way, as in former years, and this change makes an annual conference less necessary.

2. The annual meetings are not always a full year apart, and the president of the Association has hardly time to familiarize himself with his duties before his term expires. This short term of office is likely to be increasingly unfortunate as the Association grows and assumes greater responsibilities.

3. Formerly the meeting of the American Library Association was the one big library meeting of the year for the discussion of library problems. Now there are large annual conferences of state library associations in many states and some of these meetings are practically regional in character. There are also the midwinter meetings of the Council and of various organizations affiliated with the American Library Association so that there is not

the same occasion for an annual meeting of that body for such purposes.

4. Many other large organizations have found it advisable to hold biennial or triennial conferences rather than to meet annually, and their experience would indicate the wisdom of abandoning the present practice of holding annual meetings.

5. The expense in time and money involved in holding an annual conference is a matter for serious consideration from the standpoint of the Association, the individual and the libraries sending representatives to the conference. The total expense of such a meeting is very great in these days of high prices, and in view of the limited budgets of libraries, and the low salaries of librarians, it is probable that the opportunity to attend one less conference would not be altogether unwelcome.

WILLIAM R. WATSON.

*Chief of the Library Extension Division.
New York State Department of Education.*

29 States Still to be Visited

MY vote will be for biennial conferences of the A. L. A., alternating with biennial meetings of regional associations, with biennial elections.

This arrangement would tend to encourage the organization into regional associations of groups of states or provinces naturally belonging together by reason of geographical proximity and of similar problems; it would tend to give such organizations greater dignity and importance. Obviously a larger number of librarians and friends of libraries could attend all these regional associations in any given year than could attend one annual meeting of the A. L. A. in that year. From this would result a larger number of foci of professional inspiration and increased popular interest, with a correspondingly great acceleration in the spread of the library idea.

A still greater quickening would result if the present apparently haphazard method of choosing A. L. A. meeting places were replaced by a definite plan of geographical rotation. The best way to effect this would be to divide the United States into geographical regions and hold a biennial conference in each region in turn. This would make the conferences more nearly national than at present.

Of the forty-five American conferences of the A. L. A., 1878-1923, twenty-five have been held in Canada and the Atlantic seaboard states, ten of these in New York state; ten in the middle West; four on the Pacific Coast, three of these in California; two in the South, other than the two Southern states included in the

Atlantic seaboard group; and two in the Rocky Mountain group, both of these in Colorado. This means that in twenty-nine states no conference has ever been held; that a large part of the Gulf States has very infrequently, and a large part of the West never, had a conference easy of access.

No doubt there were in the past good reasons for this policy; there seem, however, to be no good reasons for its continuance. Indeed, present indications are that the A. L. A. will be able to exert the strongest influence in national library development only by the substitution for this policy of a system which will bring it into closer touch with every section of the country.

ELIZABETH HOWARD WEST, *Librarian.*
Texas State Library.

Regional Conferences Stimulating

FOR several reasons I am in favor of biennial rather than annual conferences. Briefly stated they are:

1. In Iowa for a number of years we have held one state meeting in the fall and six or eight district meetings scattered over the state in the spring. Our reason for doing this has been that the meeting places in different parts of the state made the meetings more accessible to a larger number and many therefore attended who were not able to pay the traveling expense to the state meeting and therefore more librarians and trustees had the benefit of a library meeting than when only one was held at a central place.

The same thing I think would be true of the regional meetings of the A. L. A. They would be more accessible to a larger number of librarians and therefore the benefits would be greatly increased. Anyone who could attend an A. L. A. would be able to attend at least one regional meeting and the regional meetings need work no hardship to anyone.

2. Another reason for holding our district meetings has been that the problems discussed have come nearer to the librarians of the smaller libraries in attendance than the larger meetings. This might also be true of the A. L. A. and the programs of the regional meetings might follow more closely the needs of the regions in which they were held.

3. Those who might attend the A. L. A. but have never done so might thru a regional meeting gain inspiration and "appetite" which would take them to the larger meeting even tho at a greater distance.

4. As to elections it has always seemed to me that a two years' term is much better than that of one year, inasmuch as in the sec-

and year the officers have acquired a better acquaintance with the problems of the association and are able to carry the work with greater ease and efficiency.

5. The difficulty of attendance on the part of the officers at all the regional meetings of any year might be obviated by a division of the forces.

JULIA A. ROBINSON, *Executive Secretary*,
Iowa Library Commission.

Twenty-nine States Have Had no Conference

I AM in favor of continuing annual meetings of the A. L. A. Of course, if the meetings are always to be held in the most convenient places amid comfortable surroundings, once in two years will probably be enough. I should say that under these circumstances once in five years might be sufficient. But I believe it to be most desirable that we should meet in all parts of the United States without reference to accessibility or comfort. Most of the library workers in the country are able to attend a conference only when it is near them, and for this reason most of them have never attended one of our meetings.

It might be well in order to satisfy everyone to divide the conferences into two classes, one held on even years at accessible points, and the others successively in different states until the Association shall have met in every state in the Union.

There are forty-eight states and so far we have met in only nineteen. That leaves twenty-nine states which would occupy us for fifty-eight years to come before we complete this part of the program. This is without reckoning the Provinces of Canada.

Regional meetings on the odd years will not fill the bill. Library workers should be given the opportunity to attend a nation-wide meeting and to listen to programs in which well-known librarians from all parts of the country take part.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, *Librarian*,
St. Louis Public Library.

Biennial Meetings Not a Substitute for Annual

I DO not favor the change from annual to biennial meetings for the American Library Association. It seems to me that the life of any professional body depends upon the crystallization of thought and policy at reasonably frequent meetings of as many of the members as it is possible to assemble. Experience tends to show that regional meetings tend to reflect regional points of view and that while they

contribute valuable suggestions to the annual meeting of the entire association they can in no way take the place of such annual meetings. Sacrifice of national meetings to regional meetings in my opinion would involve, to some extent at least, the emphasis of regional issues as opposed to issues and policies affecting the welfare and development of our entire profession.

It may interest you to know that the National Chamber of Commerce has given considerable thought to this problem. Our solution which is being put into practice this year calls for the regular annual meeting plus four regional meetings. These four regional meetings are held as near together as possible in point of time. The theory of this plan is that these regional meetings will give increased attention to regional problems and viewpoints and make it possible to bring national problems affecting such regions more forcibly to the attention of the members in such regions. Furthermore, matters discussed at the regional meetings can be referred to the annual meeting for final action.

I cannot speak officially for any association affiliated with the A. L. A., but my personal opinion is that biennial meetings would make it more difficult for the affiliated organizations to keep in touch with the national organization and with the profession at large.

DORSEY W. HYDE, JR., *Chief*,
National Civic Bureau,
National Chamber of Commerce.

Ways and Means and Missionary Work

AS to biennial meetings of the A. L. A. I do not find myself in favor of them, but rather opposed. If there is anything in our doing missionary work by meeting in different parts of the country it seems to me evident that we would be cutting that in half. It also would seriously diminish our income because every year brings in a number of people who do not stay but whose \$3 are an appreciable addition to our funds. And frankly I can see no gain in a longer presidential term. The President's main duty is to draw up the program for the annual meeting. If there is only a biennial meeting he has the same amount of work and the Association gains nothing. The movement seems to come from the state associations in those parts of the country where these associations are well developed and I think we should place the interests of the undeveloped part of the country before them.

I regard the vote at Chicago as not in the

slightest indicative of the opinion of the Association. The two hundred or more members of the Association present there are the very members who have two or three meetings a year and naturally they would not feel the need of the annual meetings of the Association.

CLEMENT W. ANDREWS, *Librarian*,
John Crerar Library, Chicago.

Interest Cools in Two Years

MY answer to your request for my opinion on biennial meetings of the A. L. A. may seem to you only an expression of personal preference, but a two-year interval is so long that unless the important topics have been discussed in Midwinter Council and Institute meetings, they will not have the interest of live issues, or the careful attention of large audiences. The smaller libraries will be out of touch with the subjects under consideration, and the meetings will not be in the same section of the country oftener than once in four years. The Southern states, which need libraries more than any others, will not have a fair representation under this system.

CAROLINE M. HEWINS, *Librarian*.
Hartford Public Library.

Regional Conferences Would Bring the A. L. A. Home to All

THE idea of a biennial, rather than an annual, conference for the A. L. A. and allied organizations is not new with me. I have thought about it enough to have the strangeness worn off and am, therefore, not inclined to toss it aside as impractical because it is a change. At the first regional meeting of the A. L. A. held at St. Joseph in October 1922, Malcolm G. Wyer advanced this plan with some elaboration. Since that time I have turned the thought over and viewed it from several angles; and now I believe in it.

The territory covered by the A. L. A. is immense; so wherever the meeting is held a considerable percentage of those in attendance must travel really great distances, even as estimated in these days of rapid transportation. As a consequence, one person is usually selected to represent a library; either because the institutions can ill afford to pay the expenses of more, or because, if the individual pays his own way, only one person in a library is able to save enough money in a twelve-month to meet the bills. It happens, therefore, that the attendance at A. L. A. conferences is pretty generally made up of the same old bunch. Now that arrangement is pleasant enough for the bunch, but it spreads little library gospel among the rank and file of the profession. If meetings of the A. L. A. were made biennial, it might be

possible to send larger delegations. And there would also be a sort of freshness about conferences held less frequently.

My chief reason for advocating biennial meetings is that the odd years could then be devoted to regional conferences which could be reached by larger numbers in the aggregate than now attend the A. L. A. By bringing the organization, in a sense, home to every library worker in the nation, he would be made to feel its importance and would take a more active part in its deliberations and its plans.

The freshness of a biennial conference for the A. L. A. and the possibility of greater attendance at the regional gatherings, offer a combination which in my judgment would put the association ahead at a brisker pace than is now possible.

MILTON J. FERGUSON, *Librarian*.
California State Library.

Interests do not Divide Along Geographical Lines

BI-ENNIAL meetings of the A. L. A. with regional meetings between would not, obviously, decrease the number of meetings which one would find it desirable to attend. The regional meetings would, it seems to me, involve as attractive programs carefully planned as do the present annual meetings. The attendance of national officers, committee chairmen, etc., would be called for at probably all regional meetings. This would involve possible difficulties in arrangement of schedules and would probably make it more difficult to have such meetings at favorable times in at least some of the regions. The complaint is made that the A. L. A. has become so large and the annual conference program so crowded that it is impossible for one to keep in touch with even a major part of the things in which he is interested. To my mind this would be little helped by the present proposal since interests do not divide along geographical lines. I believe the effort being made by the program committee this year to reserve one period in each day free from formal sessions is a very much more helpful approach to a solution of this question.

C. B. LESTER, *Secretary*.
Wisconsin Free Library Commission.

FREE ON REQUEST

"The story of the Constitution" by F. Dumont Smith of the Hutchinson (Kansas) Bar is a contribution of the Committee of the American Citizens of the American Bar Association towards stimulating interest and a wider knowledge of the United States Constitution. A limited edition is available for distribution to libraries requesting it.

Outstanding Current Business Books

COMPILED BY ETHEL CLELAND

Librarian, Business Branch of the Indianapolis Public Library

IN a survey of recent business books, the year 1922 stands out as a golden year for publications on economics, industrial problems, special phases of business administration and various types of business. So, for this list many volumes which appeared in that year have been chosen and to these have been added a selected number from the previous year and the best, as far as can be judged so soon, of those that were published in 1923.

With no claim to be complete or all-inclusive, this list contains no title which could not find its place in any library serving students of business, men of affairs following current trends in the business world and business men interested in one phase of business and others basic or closely allied to it.

Text books have been inclined only if they would prove of interest outside the class room. Annual volumes have been omitted but many new editions have been carefully noted.

Perhaps the most interesting thing that appears to one compiling such a list is that, in almost every field covered, general discussions, such as are naturally expected, are more and more being supplemented by more detailed treatises on specific topics.

REFERENCE

While general reference books are in constant demand by business men and women, there is a growing group of reference books designed especially for business. The supplement to the Accountant's Index will bring that valuable source of information up to date. Miss Elliott's "Business Library Classification," the "Mailing List Directory," which had its origin in the Newark Business Branch Library, and the Special Libraries Commercial information services handbook will not only serve the public but will also be signal aids to the librarian in charge of business books.

American Institute of Accountants. Accountant's index; a bibliography of accounting literature to Dec. 1920. 1578p. \$15. The Institute, 1921.

— to July 1, 1923. \$5. The Institute, 1924 (announced).

Crowell's dictionary of business and finance. 608p. \$3.50. Crowell, 1923.

Elliott, J. E. Business library classification. 226p. \$5. Indexers Press (5526 S. Park Ave., Chicago), 1923.

Morley, L. H., and A. C. Knight. Mailing list directory and classified index to trade directories. 727p. \$10. McGraw, 1924.

New York University. Source book of research data. 70p. \$4. Prentice-Hall, 1923.

Special Libraries Association. Committee on commercial information services. Commercial information services handbook. Special Libraries Association (142 Berkley St., Boston, Mass), 1924 (announced).
Taylor, E. G. R. Business man's geography. 496p. \$10. Philip and son, Ltd. (London, Eng.), 1923.

ECONOMICS

Recent books on general economics include a large number of new editions of standard texts from such well known authors as Bullock, Ely, Seager, Seligman and Taussig, a new printing of Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," a new edition of Taussig's "Tariff History," and a number of new books of more or less popular interest, from all of which one can conclude more serious study of, and more general interest in basic economic facts.

Bullock, C. J. Elements of economics. Rev. and enl. ed. 414p. \$1.60. Silver, 1923.

Day, C. History of commerce. Rev. and enl. ed. 676p. \$2.50. Longmans, 1922.

Ely, R. T., and others. Outlines of economics. 4th rev. ed. 729p. \$3. Macmillan, 1923.

Hardy, C. O. Risk and risk-bearing. 400p. \$3.50. Univ. of Chicago Press, 1923.

Keir, M. Industrial organization. 421p. \$2.75. Ronald, 1923.

Kyrk, H. Theory of consumption. 298p. \$2.50. Houghton, 1923.

Lapp, J. A. Economics and the community. 366p. il. \$1.75. Century, 1922.

Le Rossignol, J. E. Economics for everyman. 335p. \$2.15. Holt, 1923.

McFarlane, J. Economic geography. 2d ed. rev. and enl. 640p. \$3. Pitman, 1923.

McKee, H. S. A B C's of business. 135p. \$1. Macmillan, 1922.

McPherson, L. G. Human effort and human wants. 318p. \$2.50. Harcourt, 1923.

Parsons, F. W. Everybody's business; the story of America's assets and opportunities. 503p. \$3.50. Doubleday, 1923.

Rorty, M. C. Some problems in current economics. 143p. il. \$1.25. Shaw, 1922.

Seager, H. R. Principles of economics. 3d ed. rev. and enl. 698p. \$3. Holt, 1923.

Seligman, E. R. A. Principles of economics. 9th ed. rev. 711p. \$3.50. Longmans, 1921.

Smith, A. Wealth of nations. 2v. ea. \$2.25. Harcourt, 1922.

Strachey, J. St. L. Economics of the hour. 234p. \$2. Putnam, 1923.

Taussig, F. W. Principles of economics. 3d ed. rev. ea. \$3. Macmillan, 1921.

— Tariff history of the United States. 7th ed. rev. 499p. \$2.50. Putnam, 1923.

TRANSPORTATION

Books on railroads for the past three years, in addition to a new edition of Johnston and Van Metre's standard work and two books of a historical character, treat of a wide variety

of phases of this important topic. Nor in any up to date list of books on transportation can the question of motor trucks as carriers be ignored.

- Cunningham, W. J. American railroads; government control and reconstruction policies. 409p. \$3. Shaw, 1922.
- Daggett, S. Chapters on the history of the Southern Pacific. 470p. \$5. Ronald, 1922.
- Denfield, G. A. Practical scientific treatise on traffic management. 367p. il. \$5. The author (605 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Portland, Ore.), 1921.
- Hungerford, E. Our railroads tomorrow. 332p. \$2.50. Century, 1922.
- Johnson, E. R. and T. W. Van Metre. Principles of railroad transportation. New ed. 617p. il. \$3.50. Appleton, 1921.
- Loree, L. F. Railroad freight transportation. 771p. il. \$5. Appleton, 1922.
- Russell, C. E. Railroad melons, rates and wages. 332p. \$2. Kerr, 1922.
- Spurr, H. C. Motor vehicle transportation. 696p. \$6. Motor Vehicle Transportation (933 Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.), 1922.
- Trotman, N. History of the Union Pacific. 412p. illus. \$5. Ronald, 1923.
- Vanderblue, H. B. and K. F. Burgess. Railroads: rates—service—management. 488p. il. \$4.50. Macmillan, 1923.
- White, P. Motor transportation of merchandise and passengers. 486p. il. \$4. McGraw, 1923.

BANKING

Discussions of banking in general, including new editions of standard works by Dunbar and Holdsworth, are supplemented in recent publications by books on such special phases of finance and banking as the Federal Reserve system, co-operative banking, monetary reform school savings banking, labor banks, foreign exchange, various details of practical bank organization and administration and two interesting histories of banking in this country.

- American bankers association. School savings banking. 174p. \$1.25. Ronald, 1923.
- Bergengren, R. F. Co-operative banking. 398p. il. \$3. Macmillan, 1923.
- Birckhead, O. W. Bank directors. 78p. \$1.25. Bankers Pub. Co., 1922.
- Boeckel, R. Labor's money. 181p. \$1.50. Harcourt, 1923.
- Brunton, J. Letters on practical banking. 144p. \$2.50. Longmans, 1923.
- Chapman, J. M. Fiscal functions of the Federal Reserve banks. 213p. \$2.50. Ronald, 1923.
- Dunbar, C. F. Theory and history of banking. 4th ed. 321p. \$1.85. Putnam, 1922.
- Furniss, E. S. Foreign exchange. 409p. \$2.50. Houghton, 1922.
- Holdsworth, J. T. Money and banking. 4th ed. rev. and enl. 564p. il. \$3. Appleton, 1923.
- Kane, T. P. Romance and tragedy of banking. 549p. \$5. Bankers Pub. Co., 1922.
- Keynes, J. M. Monetary reform. 235p. \$2.50. Harcourt, 1923.
- Kniffin, W. H. Commercial banking. 2v. il. \$7. McGraw, 1923.
- Lanier, H. W. Century of banking in New York, 1822-1922. 335p. il. \$5. Doran, 1922.
- MacGregor, T. D. MacGregor's book of bank advertising. 388p. \$5. Bankers Pub. Co., 1921.

- Magee, J. D. Materials for the study of banking. 769p. il. \$5. Prentice-Hall, 1923.
- Munn, G. G. Paying tellers department. 144p. il. \$1.25. Bankers Pub. Co., 1922.
- Bank salaries, expenses and methods of soliciting new business. Rev. ed. 72p. il. \$4.25. Prentice-Hall, 1922.
- Ward, R. A. Bank agricultural department. 137p. il. \$1.25. Bankers Pub. Co., 1923.
- Westerfield, R. B. Banking principles and practice. 5v. \$12. Ronald, 1921.
- Willis, H. P. Federal reserve system. 1765p. \$10. Ronald, 1923.
- and G. W. Edwards. Banking and business. 573p. \$3.50. Harper, 1922.
- York, T. International exchange, normal and sub-normal. 600p. \$5. Ronald, 1923.

INVESTING AND BUSINESS CYCLES

The topic of business cycles stands out prominently among recent books issued for the guidance of investors and students of industrial fluctuations, among which may be particularly cited the Report of the President's Conference on unemployment, issued under the title "Business Cycles and Unemployment." Works on state and municipal bonds and on the stock exchange supplement the broader discussions of investing and investments. Two courses of study for bond salesmen and brokers are unique.

- Brown, F. Municipal bonds. 231p. \$4. Prentice-Hall, 1922.
- Business cycles and unemployment; report and recommendations of a Committee of the President's Conference on unemployment. 405p. \$4. McGraw, 1923.
- Edie, L. D., ed. Stabilization of business. 400p. \$2.50. Macmillan, 1923.
- Gaines, M. W. Art of investment. 231p. \$2. Ronald, 1922.
- Hamilton, W. P. Stock market barometer. 325p. \$3. Harper, 1922.
- Hastings, H. B. Costs and profits; their relation to business cycles. 168p. \$2.50. Houghton, 1923.
- Huebner, S. S. Stock market. 496p. \$3. Appleton, 1922.
- Jordan, D. F. Business forecasting. 270p. \$5. Prentice-Hall, 1921.
- Jordan on investments. 423p. \$3. Prentice-Hall, 1921.
- Lagerquist, W. E. Investment analysis. 792p. \$6. Macmillan, 1921.
- Lightner, O. C. History of business depressions. 454p. \$3.50. Northeastern Press, 1922.
- Meeker, J. E. Work of the stock exchange. 633p. \$5. Ronald, 1922.
- Moore, H. L. Generating economic cycles. 141p. il. \$2.50. Macmillan, 1923.
- National Bureau of Economic Research Inc. Employment hours and earnings in prosperity and depression, United States, 1920-22. Ed. 2. 147p. \$3. The Bureau (474 W. 24th St., N. Y.), 1923.
- Raymond, W. L. State and municipal bonds. 388p. \$4. Financial Pub., 1923.
- Smitley, R. L. Course of study for bond salesmen; elementary. 64p. \$1.50. Dixie Business Book Shop, 1923.
- Course of study for brokerage, stock exchange, investment banking. 253p. \$2.50. Dixie Business Book Shop, 1923.
- Spears, J. R. Buying for the long pull. 201p. \$2. Gregg, 1923.

Vance, R. Business and investment forecasting. 132p. il. \$2. Brookmire Economic Service, Inc. (25 W. 45th St., N. Y.), 1923.

Wyckoff, R. D. How I trade and invest in stocks and bonds. 190p. \$5. Author (New York City), 1922.

GENERAL BUSINESS

This small group of books on the more general aspects of business does not include, largely for lack of space, many so-called "inspirational" books. Conspicuous in it are a third edition of Gerstenberg's "Principles of Business" and a new edition of Scott's "Increasing Human Efficiency in Business."

Babson, R. W. Business fundamentals. 258p. \$2. Forbes, 1923.

— What is success? 154p. \$1.25. Revell, 1923.

Burnham, A. C. Building your own business. 282p. \$2.75. Ronald, 1923.

Gerstenberg, C. W. Personal power in business. 102p. il. \$1.50. Prentice-Hall, 1922.

— Principles of business. 3d ed. rev. 281p. il. \$5. Prentice-Hall, 1922.

Johnson, E. C. To women of the business world. 255p. \$2. Lippincott, 1923.

Krause, L. B. Better business libraries. 98p. \$1.30. Indexers Press (5526 S. Park Ave., Chicago), 1922.

Lyon, L. S. Education for business. 618p. \$3.50. University of Chicago Press, 1922.

Scott, W. D. Increasing human efficiency in business. New and enl. ed. 364p. \$2.25. Macmillan, 1923.

Simonds, A. T. Business fundamentals. 221p. \$2.25. Ronald, 1923.

Whitehead, H. Common sense in business. 315p. \$2.50. Crowell, 1923.

BUSINESS ORGANIZATION AND FINANCE

The three McKinsey books advocating the control of the finances of a business by means of a budget are of special interest in this list which also includes new editions of such old favorites as H. R. Conyngton's "Financing an Enterprise," Mead's "Corporation Finance" and Sullivan's "American Corporations"; a notable new book by Thomas Conyngton and others on Corporation Procedure; one by Jones on the trust problem; and an analysis of the packing industry.

Clemen, R. A. American livestock and the meat industry. 872p. il. \$6. Ronald, 1923.

Conyngton, H. R. Financing an enterprise. 5th ed. 3v. \$7. Ronald, 1921.

Conyngton, T. and others. Corporation procedure, law, finance, accounting. 1689p. \$10. Ronald, 1922.

Dewing, A. S. and F. R. Corporation finance. 457p. \$2.75. Ronald, 1922.

Lincoln, E. E. Applied business finance. 772p. \$4. Shaw, 1923.

McKinsey, J. O. Budgetary control. 474p. \$4.25. Ronald, 1922.

— Financial management. \$6. 2v. Amer. Technical Society, 1922.

— and S. P. Meech. Controlling the finances of a business. 638p. \$5. Ronald, 1923.

Jones, F. Trust problem in the United States. 598p. \$3. Macmillan, 1921.

Mead, E. S. Corporation finance. 5th ed. rev. and enl. 480p. \$3. Appleton, 1923.

Stockder, A. H. Business ownership organization. 612p. il. \$3. Holt, 1922.

Sullivan, J. J. American corporations. 2d ed. rev. and enl. 463p. \$2.75. Appleton, 1921.

INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS

In no other field is the book on the specific topic more rapidly taking the place of more general discussions than in the broad one of the relation of capital and labor and efficient production methods. Here may be found books on the foreman, shop education, industrial relations, welfare work, personnel management, profit sharing, labor turnover, trade tests, industrial research, executive qualifications, psychology in industry, time study, job analysis, trade unions, and even a biography, that of the late Frederick W. Taylor, the father of scientific industrial management.

Allen, C. R. Foreman and his job. 526p. il. \$3.50. Lippincott, 1922.

Bliss, J. H. Financial and operating ratios in management. 396p. \$6. Ronald, 1923.

Bloomfield, D., ed. Financial incentives for employees and executives. 2v. \$4.80. Wilson, 1923.

— Problems in personnel management. 553p. \$3.50. Wilson, 1923.

— Employees' Mutual benefit associations. 19 leaves. \$1. Bloomfield (6 Beacon St., Boston), 1922.

— Stock participation plans for employees. 18 leaves. \$1. Bloomfield (6 Beacon St., Boston), 1922.

Boettiger, L. A. Employee welfare work. 301p. \$2.50. Ronald, 1923.

Bonnett, C. E. Employers' associations in the United States. 594p. \$4. Macmillan, 1922.

Bowie, J. A. Sharing profits with employees. 222p. \$3. Pitman, 1922.

Brissenden, P. F. and E. Frankel. Labor turnover in industry. 215p. \$3.50. Macmillan, 1922.

Chapman, J. C. and D. R. Chapman. Trade tests. 435p. il. \$4. Holt, 1921.

Church, A. H. Making of an executive. 457p. \$3.50. Appleton, 1923.

Clark, W. Gantt chart, a working tool of management, 157p. \$2.50. Ronald, 1922.

Commons, J. R. and others. Industrial government. 425p. \$3. Macmillan, 1921.

Copley, F. B. Frederick W. Taylor. 2v. il. \$10. Harper, 1923.

Custis, V. Fundamentals of national industrial efficiency. 324p. \$2.25. Macmillan, 1923.

Drury, H. B. Scientific management. 3d ed. rev. and enl. 271p. \$2.75. Longmans, 1922.

Edie, L. D., comp. Practical psychology for business executives. 392p. \$2.40. Wilson, 1922.

Fleming, A. P. M. and J. G. Pearce. Research in industry the basis of economic progress. 244p. il. \$3. Pitman, 1922.

Foster, O. D. Stimulating the organization. 414p. \$4. Harper, 1923.

Gantt, H. L. Industrial leadership. 4th ed. 128p. il. \$1.25. Association Press, 1921.

Grimshaw, R. Modern foreman. 190p. \$2.50. Gregg, 1923.

— Why manufacturers lose money. 176p. \$2. Van Nostrand, 1922.

Hitchcock, C. N., ed. Forms, records and reports in personnel administration. 128p. \$1.75. University of Chicago Press, 1922.

- Hoxie, R. F. Trade unionism in the United States. 2d ed. enl. 507p. \$5. Appleton, 1923.
- Lauck, W. J. and C. S. Watts. Industrial code. 571p. \$4. Funk, 1922.
- Lee, A. J. Industrial organization. 119p. \$2.25. Prentice-Hall, 1923.
- Lichtner, W. O. Time study and job analysis. 397p. \$6. Ronald, 1921.
- Link, H. C. Education and industry. 265p. \$2. Macmillan, 1923.
- McVey, F. LeR. Modern industrialism. 2d ed. 358p. \$2.50. Appleton, 1923.
- Morris, J. VanL. Employee training. 311p. \$3. McGraw, 1921.
- Nicholson, J. L. Profitable management. 117p. \$1.25. Ronald, 1923.
- Parsons, F. W. American business methods for increasing production. 373p. \$2.50. Putnam, 1921.
- Perlman, S. History of trade unionism in the United States. 313p. \$2. Macmillan, 1922.
- Porosky, M. Practical factory administration. 244p. \$2.50. McGraw, 1923.
- Radford, G. S. Control of quality in manufacturing. 404p. il. \$5. Ronald, 1922.
- Robb, J. F. Patent essentials for the executive. 436p. \$5. Funk, 1922.
- Rockefeller, J. D., jr. Personal relation in industry. 149p. \$1.75. Liveright, 1923.
- Savage, M. D. Industrial unionism in America. 344p. \$2.25. Ronald, 1922.
- Scott, W. D. and M. H. S. Hayes. Science and common sense in working with men. 154p. \$2. Ronald, 1921.
- and R. C. Clothier. Personnel management. 643p. \$4. Shaw, 1923.
- Simons, A. M. Personnel relations. 341p. \$3. Ronald, 1921.
- Production management. 2v. \$6. Amer. Tech. Soc., 1922.
- Strong, E. K. and Uhrbock, R. S. Job analysis and the curriculum. 146p. \$2. Williams and Wilkins, 1923.
- Tead, O. Course in personnel administration. 256p. \$3. Columbia University Press, 1923.
- Tipper, H. Human factors in industry. 280p. \$2. Ronald, 1922.
- Van Deventer, J. H., comp. Planning production for profit. 333p. il. \$5. Eng. mag., 1921.
- Watts, F. Introduction to the psychological problems of industry. 240p. \$5. Macmillan, 1921.
- Weakley, F. E. Applied personnel procedure. 192p. il. \$2. McGraw, 1923.
- Wells, L. R. Industrial history of the United States. 584p. il. \$2. Macmillan, 1922.

BUSINESS LAW

Books on business law range from simple expositions for the average man to ambitious works like those of Spencer and Schaub for the student. Conyngton's book on "Wills, Estates and Trusts" is perhaps the most important of the group.

- Bolles, A. S. Putnam's handy law book for the layman. 340p. \$1.90. Putnam, 1921.
- Conyngton, T. and others. Wills, estates, trusts. 2v. \$8. Ronald, 1921.
- Gano, D. C. Gano's commercial law. Rev. ed. 409p. \$1.40. Amer. Book Co., 1921.
- Gordon, S. Gordon's annotated forms of agreement. 904p. \$10. Prentice-Hall, 1923.
- Greenwood, W. J. American and foreign stock exchange practice. 1048p. \$10. Financial Book Co. 1921.

- Schaub, L. F. and N. Isaacs. Law in business problems. 821p. \$6. Macmillan, 1921.
- Spencer, W. H. Law and business. 3v. ea. \$4.50. University of Chicago Press, 1922.

STATISTICS

In this small group interest centers in Fisher's treatise on "Making of Index Numbers," a first book in this field.

- Fisher, I. Making of index numbers. 596p. \$7.50. Houghton, 1922.
- Karsten, K. G. Charts and graphs. 750p. il. \$6. Prentice-Hall, 1923.
- Kelley, T. L. Statistical method. 390p. Macmillan, 1923.
- National Bureau of Economic Research. Income in the United States, its amount and distribution, 1909-1919. 3v. v. 1, \$1.58; v. 2, \$5.15; v. 3, \$1.30. The Bureau (474 W. 24th St., N. Y.), 1921-22.

ACCOUNTING

Recent books on bookkeeping, accounting, auditing, cost accounting, depreciation, and mathematics and economics for the accountant make a long list of titles, conspicuous among which are new books from such authorities as Bennett, Castenholz, Esquerré, Finney, Montgomery and Saliers. The completion of Kester's three volume work on "Accounting Theory and Practice" is to be noted, as also a new edition of Leake's "Depreciation" and a fifteenth edition of Baker's popular text, "Bookkeeping and Accounting."

- Baker, J. W. Twentieth century bookkeeping and accounting. 15th ed. 384p. il. \$2.48. Southwestern Pub., 1922.
- Bell, S. Theory and practice of accounting, use in managerial control. 2v. \$6. American Tech. Soc., 1922.
- Bell, W. H. Accountants' reports. 247p. \$6. Ronald, 1921.
- Bennett, G. E. Advanced accounting. 661p. \$4. McGraw, 1922.
- Borsodi, R. New accounting. 127p. il. \$5. Dodd, 1922.
- Borton, E. J. Cost accounting, principles and methods. 243p. \$2. Lyons and Carnahan, 1923.
- Castenholz, W. B. Cost accounting procedure. 333p. \$3.50. La Salle, 1922.
- Clark, J. M. Studies in the economics of overhead costs. 502p. \$4. University of Chicago, 1923.
- Esquerré, P. J. Practical accounting problems. 2 pts. ea. \$10. Ronald, 1921-22.
- Finney, H. A. Consolidated statements for holding companies and subsidiaries. 229p. \$4. Prentice-Hall, 1922.
- Gillette, H. P., and R. T. Dana. Construction cost keeping and management. 572p. il. \$5. McGraw, 1922.
- Jackson, J. H. Audit working papers. 201p. \$5. Amer. Inst. of Accountants, 1923.
- Kemp, W. S. Departmental and standard costs. 85p. il. Nat. Association of Cost Accountants, 1923.
- Kester, R. B. Accounting theory and practice. 3v. v. 1, ed. 2, \$3; v. 2, \$4; v. 3, \$5. Ronald, 1917-22.
- Koopman, S. B., and R. B. Kester. Fundamentals of accounting. 496p. \$1.75. Ronald, 1921.
- Leake, P. D. Depreciation and wasting assets. 4th ed. 250p. \$4.50. Pitman, 1923.
- Montgomery, R. H. Auditing theory and practice. 3d ed. rev. and enl. 2v. v. 1, \$6; v. 2, \$4. Ronald, 1921-22.

- and W. A. Staub. Auditing principles. 494p. il. 3.50. Ronald, 1923.
- Palmer, L. E. Accountants' working papers. 194 leaves. \$5. Ronald, 1923.
- Paton, W. A. Accounting theory. 508p. \$4. Ronald, 1922.
- Riggs, H. E. Depreciation of public utility properties. 211p. \$2. McGraw, 1922.
- Rittenhouse, C. F. New modern illustrative book-keeping, elementary and advanced courses. 325p. \$1.88. American Book Co., 1923.
- and A. L. Percy. Accounting problems: intermediate. 429p. \$3. McGraw, 1922.
- Rosenkampff, A. H. and W. C. Wallace. Bookkeeping principles and practice. 232p. \$1.50. Prentice-Hall, 1923.
- Saliers, E. A. Accountants' handbook. 1675p. \$7.50. Ronald, 1923.
- Depreciation: principles and applications. 590p. \$5. Ronald, 1922.
- Sanders, T. H. Problems in industrial accounting. 643p. \$5. Shaw, 1923.
- Simpson, K. Economics for the accountant. 206p. \$2. Appleton, 1921.
- Vinal, E. R. Mathematics for the accountant. 170p. \$3. Gregg, 1923. (Formerly pub. by Biddle).
- Walton, S. and H. A. Finney. Mathematics of accounting and finance. 247p. \$4. Ronald, 1923.
- Willard, R. D. System building and constructive accounting. 307p. il. \$4. McGraw, 1922.

OFFICE AND SECRETARIAL WORK

While the past few years produced no comprehensive work on office methods and work, a new text on filing is most welcome and books on special phases of the work in an office can give more detail than the volumes of wider scope. The new edition of Kimble's "Vocational Vocabularies" is much enlarged. Commercial secretaries will appreciate the Bruce book on their duties.

- Bruce, W. G. The commercial secretary. 180p. \$1.75. Bruce Pub. Co. (Milwaukee, Wis.), 1923.
- Church, A. L. Training of a secretary. 194p. il. \$1.75. Lippincott, 1922.
- Desborough, W. Office machines, appliances and methods. 147p. il. \$2. Pitman, 1921.
- Gregg, J. R. Gregg reporting short cuts. 248p. il. \$2.25. Gregg, 1922.
- Kimble, E. J. Kimble's vocational vocabularies for stenographers and court reporters. 2d ed. rev. and enl. 262p. \$2.50. E. J. Kimble Co. (709 Mills Bldg., San Francisco), 1922.
- Nixon, A. and G. H. Richardson. Secretarial work and practice. New. ed. 218p. \$2. Longmans, 1922.
- Scholfield, E. E. Filing department—operation and control. 318p. \$3. Ronald, 1923.
- Smith, C. C. Expert typist. 274p. il. \$1.80. Macmillan, 1922.
- SoRelle, R. P. and J. R. Gregg. Secretarial studies. 401p. \$1.40. Gregg, 1922.
- Strumpf, H. Problems in office practice and business style. 260p. \$1.20. Gregg, 1922.
- Taintor, S. A. Training for secretarial practice. 298p. \$2.50. McGraw, 1923.
- Warren, I. Office records—their filing and indexing. 88p. il. \$1. Journal of Electricity (San Francisco, Cal.), 1921.

BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE

An awakening in the business world to the

value of good letters and the possibilities in them is perhaps responsible for the excellent books in print on this subject to which the ones in this list are all worthy additions.

- Candee, A. M. Business letter writing. \$3. Gregg, 1923. (Formerly pub. by Biddle).
- Davison, E. B. Master letter writer. 2d ed. 704p. \$5. Opportunity Press (681 5th Ave., N. Y.), 1921.
- Deffendal, P. H. Actual business correspondence. 287p. \$1.20. Macmillan, 1923.
- Dolch, E. W. Manual for business letter writing. 327p. \$2.25. Ronald, 1922.
- Hall, S. R. Handbook of business correspondence. 1048p. illus. McGraw, 1923.
- Ihrig, L. G. Unique collection letters. 336p. \$5. Author (Dayton, O.), 1921.
- Naether, C. A. The business letter. 516p. \$4. Appleton, 1923.
- Opdycke, J. B. Business letter practice. 582p. \$2.50. Pitman, 1922.
- Saunders, A. G. and H. LeS. Creek, eds. Literature of business. Rev. ed. \$2.25. Harper, 1923.
- Schulze, E. H. Making letters pay. 455p. il. \$5. Appleton, 1923.
- Watson, H. Applied business correspondence, 599p. \$6. Shaw, 1922.
- Winternitz, R. and P. T. Cherington. English manual for business. 96p. \$1. Shaw, 1923.

PURCHASING AND STORES CONTROL

A small but valuable group of books, since there are few volumes on purchasing and on the care and records of stocks and materials and almost nothing in print on the question of inventory.

- Cartmell, M. Stores and materials control. 459p. \$4.50. Ronald, 1922.
- Dinsmore, J. C. Purchasing principles and practices. 295p. il. \$6. Prentice-Hall, 1922.
- Farquhar, H. W. Factory storeskeeping. 185p. il. \$2.50. McGraw, 1922.
- Hysell, H. Science of purchasing. 261p. \$2.50. Appleton, 1922.
- Kilduff, F. W. Standard inventory manual. 227p. \$4.50. The Accounting Standards Corp. (Chicago), 1922.
- Murphy, H. D. Fundamental principles of purchasing. 83p. \$1.50. Purchasing Agent Co. (53 Park Place, N. Y.), 1923.

CREDIT

Bringing together recent books on the different phases of the theory and practice of granting credit makes a widely varied list in which are found several books on rural credits, one on the retail charge account, a study of the legal aspects of credit and first books on acceptances, credit companies and bank credit investigation.

- Associated Retail Credit Men of New York City. Retail charge account. 264p. il. \$3. Ronald, 1922.
- Brewster, S. F. Legal aspects of credit. 549p. \$5. Ronald, 1923.
- Cassell, R. J. Constructive collecting. 497p. il. \$5. Gregg, 1923.
- Dewey, D. R. and M. J. Shugrue. Banking and credit. 506p. \$3. Ronald, 1923.
- McAdow, F. H. Mercantile credits. 200p. \$2. Ronald, 1922.
- Mathewson, P. Acceptances, trade and banker's. 372p. il. \$3.50. Appleton, 1921.

- Marshall, A. Money, credit and commerce. 369p. \$3. Macmillan, 1923.
- Merrick, R. G. Modern credit company. 69p. \$1.25. Norman Remington Co., 1922.
- Myrick, H. Rural credit system for the United States. 240p. il. \$1. Judd, 1922.
- Prudden, R. F. Bank credit investigator. 192p. il. \$1.50. Bankers Pub. Co., 1922.
- Steiner, W. H. Mechanism of commercial credit. 375p. \$3. Appleton, 1922.
- Ward, W. American commercial credits. 278p. \$2.50. Ronald, 1922.
- Wright, I. Farm mortgage financing. 343p. \$3. McGraw, 1923.
- Bank credit and agriculture under the national and federal reserve systems. 340p. il. \$3. McGraw, 1922.

MARKETING

The literature on marketing as a separate topic is not very old and each year sees valuable additions to it. On such vital phases of present day marketing as trade association activities, market analysis and co-operative marketing formal studies are as yet rare, so that those in this list are exceptionally valuable.

- Clark, F. E. Principles of marketing. 570p. \$3. Macmillan, 1922.
- Converse, P. D. Marketing methods and policies. 650p. \$4. Prentice-Hall, 1921.
- Copeland, M. T. Problems in marketing. 2d ed. 803p. \$5. Shaw, 1923.
- Hibbard, B. H. Marketing agricultural products. 389p. \$2.50. Appleton, 1921.
- Ivey, P. W. Principles of marketing. 351p. \$3. Ronald, 1921.
- Jones, F. D. Trade association activities and the law. 360p. \$3. McGraw, 1922.
- Moriarty, W. D. Economics of marketing and advertising. 592p. \$3.50. Harper, 1923.
- Phillips, R. G. and S. Fraser. Wholesale distribution of fresh fruits and vegetables. 256p. il. \$5. International Apple Shippers Association, R. G. Phillips, secretary (522 Mercantile Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.), 1922.
- Smith, J. G. Organized produce markets. 238p. \$4. Longmans, 1922.
- Steen, H. Co-operative marketing. 366p. \$2. Doubleday, 1923.
- White, P. Market analysis. 340p. il. \$3.50. Shaw, 1921.

FOREIGN TRADE

From this list, it would appear that the tendency in recent books on foreign trade is to specialize on some one phase of the broad problem or on some one country, altho for the general field there are both new volumes and new editions of tried books.

- Aughinbaugh, W. E. Advertising for trade in Latin America. 282p. \$3. Century, 1922.
- Cook, A. B. Financing exports and imports. 218p. \$2.50. Ronald, 1923.
- Cooper, C. S. Foreign trade markets and methods. 440p. il. \$3.50. Appleton, 1922.
- Eldridge, F. R., jr. Oriental trade methods. 449p. il. \$3. Appleton, 1923.
- Trading with Asia. 474p. \$3.50. Appleton, 1921.
- Haas, J. A. de. Foreign trade organization. 378p. \$3. Ronald, 1923.
- Hough, B. O. Practical exporting. 7th ed. 529p.

- il. \$6. Johnston Pub. Co. (370 7th Ave., New York), 1921.
- Kidd, H. C. Foreign trade. 2d rev. ed. 400p. \$4. Prentice-Hall, 1921.
- Litman, S. Essentials of international trade. 398p. \$3.50. Wiley, 1923.
- Nahoum, J. Key to national prosperity; a presentation of foreign trade in its connection with the development of national prosperity. 394p. \$6. Dutton, 1923.
- Poole, G. C. Export credits and collections. 180p. \$4. Prentice-Hall, 1923.
- Propson, C. F. Export advertising practice. 271p. \$4. Prentice-Hall, 1923.
- Rosenthal, M. S. Technical procedure in exporting and importing. 312p. \$3. McGraw, 1922.
- Thompson, W. Trading with Mexico. 271p. \$2. Dodd, 1921.
- Tosdal, H. R. Problems in export sales management. 702p. \$5. Shaw, 1922.
- Wyman, W. F. Export merchandising. 405p. il. \$4. McGraw, 1922.

ADVERTISING

Notable in this group are books on close range topics such as the use of illustration, light, color and print in advertising, outdoor advertising, advertising campaigns, retail advertising and direct advertising; a new edition of Scott's "Psychology of Advertising," and an excellent general survey of the principles of advertising by Starch.

- Blair, L. E. Principles and practice of show-card writing. 240p. il. \$2.50. McGraw, 1922.
- Burdick, R. L. Advertising to retailers. 308p. \$3.50. Ronald, 1923.
- Calkins, E. E. Advertising man. 205p. \$1.25. Scribner, 1922.
- Fischer, A. T. Window and store display. 203p. il. \$2. Doubleday, 1921.
- Gauss, C. A. and L. I. Wightman. Sales and advertising. 2v. \$6. American Technical Soc., 1922. v. 2 is devoted to advertising.
- Hackleman, C. W. Commercial engraving and printing. 846p. il. \$15. Commercial Engraving Pub. Co. (Indianapolis), 1921.
- Hall, S. R. Advertising handbook. 743p. \$5. McGraw, 1921.
- Herrold, L. D. Advertising for the retailer. 677p. il. \$5. Appleton, 1922.
- Hotchkiss, G. B., and R. B. Franken. The leadership of advertised brands. 256p. \$2. Doubleday, 1923.
- Hovt, C. W. Training for the business of advertising. 125p. \$1.50. Woolson, 1922.
- Lippincott, W. Outdoor advertising. 340p. \$5. McGraw, 1923.
- Luckiesh, M. Light and color in advertising and merchandising. 268p. il. \$3. Van Nostrand, 1923.
- Nesbit, W. D. First principles of advertising. 111p. il. \$1.50. Gregg, 1922.
- Osborn, A. F. Short course in advertising. 248p. il. \$3. Scribner, 1921.
- Parsons, F. A. Art appeal in display advertising. 132p. \$4.50. Harper, 1921.
- Praigg, N. T., ed. Advertising and selling, by 150 advertising and sales executives. 495p. \$2. Doubleday, 1923.
- Ramsey, R. E. Effective direct advertising. 640p. \$5. Appleton, 1921.
- Scott, W. D. The psychology of advertising in theory and practice. New ed. 437p. il. \$3.50. Small, 1921.
- Sherbow, B. Effective type-use for advertising. 139p. il. \$2. Author (50 Union sq., New York), 1922.

- Starch, D. Principles of advertising. 998p. \$5. Shaw, 1923.
- Tipper, H. and G. French. Advertising campaigns. 420p. \$4. Van Nostrand, 1923.
- Wilder, R. H. Publicity; a manual for the use of business, civic or social service organizations. 271p. \$2.75. Ronald, 1923.

RETAIL BUSINESS

The variety of elements in such a subject as that of retail selling naturally results in a variety of books. Discussions of chain stores, mail order business, installment selling, educational director in the large store, detailed descriptions of large organizations and the results of special analyses make this list a particularly lively one.

- David, D. K. Retail store management problems. 1050p. \$6.75. Shaw, 1922.
- Ditchett, S. H. Marshall Field and company, the life story of a great concern. 160p. il. \$3. Textile Pub. Co. (231 W. 39th St., New York), 1922.
- Farrington, F. Meeting chain store competition. 151p. \$1.50. Byxbee Pub. Co. (208 S. LaSalle St., Chicago), 1922.
- Meeting mail order competition. 239p. \$1.50. Same. 1922.
- Store management—complete. 252p. \$1.50. Same. 1923.
- Griffin, B. W. Installment sales and collections. 205p. il. \$4. Prentice-Hall, 1922.
- Hayward, W. S. and P. White. Chain stores. 411p. il. \$3.50. McGraw, 1922.
- Hungerford, E. Romance of a great store [Macy's, New York]. 281p. il. \$2. McBride, 1922.
- Kennard, B. E. Educational director in the retail store. 2d ed. 219p. \$1.50. Ronald, 1922.
- Leigh, R. Elements of retailing. 385p. il. \$2. Appleton, 1923.
- Northwestern University. School of Commerce, Chicago. Bureau of Business Research. Costs, merchandising practices, advertising and sales in the retail distribution of clothing. 6v. \$15. Prentice-Hall, 1921.
- Selling expenses and their control; a study in the retail distribution of clothing. 416p. \$4.25. Prentice-Hall, 1922.
- Whitehead, H. How to run a store. 296p. \$2.50. Crowell, 1921.

REAL ESTATE

Real estate is a business whose literature is yet in a stage of development. The first book listed here has been a welcome general treatise on the subject and Fisher's "Principles of Real Estate Practice" is an authorized course in real estate for the student. The McMichael books are practically first books in the fields they discuss. The last book is an English work on the principles of housing estate development.

- Benson, P. A. and N. L. North, Jr. Real estate; principles and practice. 342p. \$6. Prentice-Hall, 1922.
- Bolton, R. P. Building for profit. 3d ed. 133p. il. \$2.50. The Author (116 E. 19th St., N. Y.), 1922.
- Dugdale, B. H. Mortgage loan values. 248p. \$2.50. C. Dugdale (1220 State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.), 1920.
- Fisher, E. M. Principles of real estate practice. 309p. \$3.50. Macmillan, 1923.

- McMichael, S. L. Long and short term leaseholds. 2d ed. 267p. il. \$4. The Author (1222 Prospect Ave., Cleveland, O.), 1923.
- and R. F. Bingham. City growth and value. 369p. \$4. The Stanley McMichael Publishing Organization (1222 Prospect Ave., Cleveland, O.), 1923.
- Spilker, J. B. Real estate business as a profession. Rev. ed. 363p. il. \$4. Appleton, 1923.
- Thompson, F. L. Site planning in practice. 258p. il. \$5.35. Oxford, 1923.

SELLING

Books on salesmanship seem to cling to the broader discussions which treat largely of theories and general principles of selling, but this list proves that good books also are appearing on more specific topics and on such subdivisions as retail selling and sales management.

- Aspley, J. C. Closing the sale. 125p. \$1.60. Dartnell, 1922.
- Field tactics for salesmen. 3d ed. 116p. il. \$1.10. Dartnell, 1922.
- How to sell quality. 2d ed. rev. 111p. \$1.60. Dartnell, 1922.
- What a salesman should know about advertising. 2d ed. rev. and enl. 119p. \$1.60. Dartnell, 1921.
- What a salesman should know about credit. 3d rev. ed. 102p. \$1.10. Dartnell, 1921.
- Baer, L. Retail selling methods. 250p. \$2. McGraw, 1923.
- Barehanded selling. 250p. \$1. Reynolds Pub. Co. Inc. (416 West 13th St., N. Y.), 1922.
- Brisco, N. A., comp. Retail salesmanship source book. 352p. \$2. Ronald, 1921.
- Charters, W. W. How to sell at retail. 326p. \$3. Houghton, 1922.
- Dunn, A. Scientific selling and advertising. New ed. 159p. \$3. Harper, 1922.
- Ferris, E. E. Developing sales personality. 92p. \$1.50. Prentice-Hall, 1922.
- Gauss, C. A. and Wightman, L. T. Sales and advertising. 2v. \$6. American Technical Soc., 1922. v. 1 is devoted to selling.
- Hess, H. W. Creative salesmanship. 339p. \$3.50. Lippincott, 1923.
- Hoenig, L. J. Modern methods in selling. 299p. \$2.50. Bobbs, 1922.
- Ivey, P. W. Elements of retail salesmanship. 275p. \$1.75. Macmillan, 1923.
- James, R. L. Letters from an old time salesman to his son. 128p. \$1. Dartnell, 1922.
- Kitson, H. D. The mind of the buyer. 211p. \$1.50. Macmillan, 1921.
- Knoble, C. Automobile selling sense. 25p. \$2. Prentice-Hall, 1923.
- Leigh, R. Human side of retail selling. 227p. il. \$2. Appleton, 1921.
- Mackintosh, C. H. Creative selling, making and keeping customers. 183p. \$1.50. Appleton, 1923.
- Read, J. B. Law of sales. 229p. \$2. Appleton, 1923.
- Russell, F. A. Management of the sales organization. 227p. \$2.50. 1922. McGraw, 1922.
- Scott, F. L. Autosuggestion and salesmanship. 150p. \$1.50. American Library Service, 1923.
- Stevenson, J. A. Constructive salesmanship, principles and practices. 361p. \$3. Harper, 1923.
- Tosdal, H. R. Problems in sales management. 637p. \$5. Shaw, 1921.
- Whitehead, H. Business of selling. 247p. \$1.40. American Book Co., 1923.
- Principles of salesmanship. 2d ed. 378p. \$3. Ronald, 1923.

INSURANCE

In the broad field of insurance, noteworthy on the subject as a whole are the new editions of Huebner's two reliable discussions of life and the business of selling insurance.

and property insurance respectively and the Riegel and Loman book. Other titles treat of the mathematical side of insurance, various types of insurance—including a book on automobile insurance and one on surety bonds—

Fisher, A. Elementary treatise on frequency of curves and their application in the analysis of death curves and life tables. 240p. \$4. Macmillan, 1923.

Forbes-Lindsay, C. H. A. Business insurance instructor. 3d ed. rev. and enl. 176p. \$5. Forbes-Lindsay service (Los Angeles, Calif.), 1922.

Huebner, S. S. Life insurance. New ed. rev. and enl. 496p. \$2.75. Appleton, 1923.

—Property insurance. New ed. rev. and enl. 601p. Appleton, 1922.

Ketcham, E. A. and Kirk, Mrs. Murray. Essentials of the fire insurance business. Rev. ed. 386p. \$4.50. E. A. Ketcham (Springfield, S. D.), 1922.

Lister, T. D. Medical examinations for life insurance. 168p. \$3.75. Longmans, 1921.

Lovelace, G. M. Analyzing life situations for insurance needs. 220p. \$2.25. Harper, 1922.

—House of protection. 129p. \$1.50. Harper, 1921.

Lunt, E. C. Surety bonds; nature, functions, underwriting requirements. 370p. \$2.50. Ronald, 1922.

McCotter, C. A. What's the matter with fire insurance. 105p. \$1. Bobbs, 1921.

May, E. C. Empire of life insurance. 268p. \$2.50. Insurance Pub. Co. (Peoria, Ill.), 1923.

Richards, E. G. Experience grading and rating schedule. Rev. ed. 157p. \$4. Van Nostrand, 1921.

Riegel, R. and Loman, H. J. Insurance principles and practices. 2d. ed. 514p. \$6. Prentice-Hall, 1922.

Stevenson, J. A. Meeting objections. 95p. \$1.50. Harper, 1921.

—Selling life insurance. 296p. \$3.50. Harper, 1922.

Strong, E. K. Psychology of selling life insurance. 489p. il. \$4. Harper, 1922.

Todd, W. F. Motor insurance. 166p. il. \$2. Pitman, 1922.

Underwood, R. E. Elements of actuarial science. 140p. \$1.75. Pitman, 1922.

The Laziest Man's Table



The "Laziest Man's Table," for the idea of which we are indebted to Frank B. Gilbreath, Inc., consulting engineers, 68 Eagle Rock Way, Montclair, N. J., can be used with any armchair. It is very light and can be lifted easily. It leans on the arms of the chair when in use and stands clear of the chair when the reader rises.

Drawing the Line in Extension Work

By MARY FRANK

Superintendent of the Extension Division, New York Public Library.

“JUST where do you draw the line in extension work?” is a question we are often asked by our professional friends, and to answer satisfactorily we must not only present the scheme of operation but also re-examine the underlying principle motivating our work, asking ourselves as frequently as we dare, where we are going and why.

I know of no other form of library work that requires such flexibility of purpose as extension work. It is almost impossible to make a hard and fast rule as to the type of service that is to be rendered. You may say that it is absurd to place a collection of books in a settlement that is just across the street from the library. But if you learn the conditions in the locality and visualize the situation, you may desert your well taken position. It may be that the settlement has no desire to duplicate or rival the work of the library but wants to supplement it, while serving its own particular purpose. It has young people coming in the evening and staying long after nine o'clock, which is the closing hour in the library. The settlement has an attractive reading room, where one might read and study, if books were available. The books would not be taken home but kept there, for both general and group reading. Surely this is legitimate ground for the placing of a collection of books outside the walls of the library building.

In general, we claim a twofold purpose; first to extend the work of the library at large, by serving districts that are out of reach of library facilities, and second, to aid educational and social institutions in a supplementary capacity. Naturally the supplying of books to communities that have none is of primary importance. A sub-branch, the official designation for a baby branch or twig, is most desirable, if the community is large enough to command professional service. If library quarters and a trained librarian cannot be commanded, the next best means of rendering satisfactory service is the book-van. Wheels cover distances so effectively that it is now almost possible to demonstrate the slogan, “A book in every home.” I place the book-van prior in importance to the deposit station or commodity agency such as the culture club, civic center or church library, because it renders direct and experienced service in contrast to the volunteer service provided by the community. An ex-

tension department may send out a collection of books to a community center, depending upon the public-spirited women in the community to circulate those books, but at best this is a haphazard, unprofessional kind of service discrediting what should be a project of educational value.

In congested quarters of the city where the business population is huddled together, we are confronted with this question: Should we take the opportunity offered us to serve our public wherever we find it and co-operate with the welfare departments of business organizations by sending books to them for circulation among their employees? It would seem reasonable to render this service, particularly since many employees in business offices and factories find it difficult to go to the public library at night, after working eight hours a day and spending an additional two hours traveling to and from work. On the other hand, suppose a collection of books is sent to the employees. She comes to the library at building where from fifty to one hundred people have access to them. In that building there are 3000 employees. Multiply this number by the number of similar buildings in the business district, and you will find that you are rendering a privilege to a mere handful among an army of people who have the right to the same service. Unfortunately we have not yet discovered how to work miracles, and consequently we must use our judgment and limited capacity to the best of our ability. Where there is a welfare department in connection with the business organization, the question of library service may be presented thus: The company recognizes the need for welfare work; it provides a director, teacher, education, and facilities such as class rooms, rest rooms, cafeterias, gymnasiums, and even hospital wards. Books are a property which have not been included with the material necessities for welfare work. Usually the welfare director is quick to realize that books are essential, if she is to make a direct personal contact with the employees. She comes to the library at once, because she has asked for so much equipment that she hesitates to requisition more, if she can get what she needs without cost to the firm. It remains for the library to point out the fact that books are a necessary part of welfare equipment, if the company is

prepared to carry on its welfare work intelligently. Progressive business houses such as large department stores and banks are ready to appreciate the point, and are willing to follow what advice we may give them in planning for the selection and distribution of their own books.

Service to public schools deserves more consideration than can be given here. Briefly we may point out the attitude of the public school which favors class room libraries, in contradistinction to the policy of the public library which maintains children's rooms. The school thinks that it is necessary to have class room libraries in order systematically to direct the child's course of study and reading. The library, on the other hand, attempts to extend to the child the opportunity for a broader contact with many books in a less formal atmosphere than the class room. The school claims that the library thus serves only a percentage of school children, those who want books badly enough to go out of their way to the library to get them. Librarians who are extending their service to the point of providing the schools with class room libraries, must first ask themselves: Is it impossible, because of geographical conditions, for the children to come to the library? If the school is situated at the outskirts of the library district and does not find it accessible, then of course there is every reason for placing a collection of books in that school. But if the school is within easy access to the library and the library book stock is so limited that it cannot supply every class room with a collection of books, then we have to balance our scales in order to give equal measure and fair service. The best that we can do under the circumstances is to meet the temporary needs of the earnest teacher who comes to us, lending her a collection of books which she is eager to have her children read during the school term.

The same principle for the placing of book collections may be applied to other civic, educational and welfare institutions. Among these are fire engine and police stations; settlements, orphanages and homes; prisons and reformatories, neighborhood clubs, hospitals, Y. M.'s and Y. W.'s. In sending books to institutions we assume that there will be a person to take charge and distribute them in like capacity with the teacher who distributes books in her class room. Service in prisons and hospitals is a more difficult matter. I believe that in time the library in the prison will be recognized as a necessary auxiliary for rehabilitation. Until that time comes, the public library is called upon to render what aid it can to that

part of its public that is behind prison walls. The establishment of a circulating library in a prison requires the services of a librarian. In most places at present, kind-hearted chaplains are fulfilling this obligation, distributing what books they can procure from the public library or as gifts, and often buying a particular book for a particular fellow out of their own pockets. The question naturally arises: Should the library send an assistant to distribute the books it sends to the prison? Here the library must analyze the situation with care. There is no provision for library service in the prison organization thru an educational or social agency. It devolves then upon the public library to step into the breach if possible, and while recognizing the temporary nature of its office, pave the way for the future establishment of a well organized prison library department.

The plight of the hospital is somewhat different. In most large hospitals there is a well organized social service department in charge of an experienced worker. It is her desire to make conditions as pleasant as possible for the patients, and so she welcomes what comfort books may offer. Distributing books is part of the social service of the hospital. The New York Post Graduate Hospital has recognized this fact within the past year, and has appointed a library assistant to the social service department to distribute books from the public library thruout the wards. A public library assistant is as much *de trop* here as she would be if she went into a class room and offered to distribute books for the teacher.

We must know when and where to draw the line. Libraries in their zeal to broaden their scope are continually overstepping into other provinces of social service work. We forget that our primary purpose is educational, and if we would function as adequately as we should, we must maintain this status. We must leave off being amateur missionaries if we are to become professional librarians. This does not mean that I advocate a limitation of our service. I only ask that we look straight enough and far enough ahead to appreciate the unique opportunity that is ours for promoting true library extension.

TO HOSPITAL LIBRARIANS

All those engaged in library service in hospitals, whether government, municipal or private, are requested to send a brief report of their work to Miss E. Kathleen Jones, Room 212 B, State House, Boston, Mass., before June 1st. Those who expect to attend the Hospital Libraries Round Table at Saratoga are asked to notify Miss Jones.

Labor Banks in the United States

A LIST OF REFERENCES COMPILED BY LAURA A. THOMPSON

Librarian, U. S. Department of Labor Library

NO workers' movement of recent years has had the spectacular and galloping growth of labor banks," says the *Nation* in a recent editorial. Until the establishment of the Mt. Vernon Savings' Bank of Washington, by the International Association of Machinists in May 1920, not a single trade union bank existed in the United States. Now there are twenty such labor banks with resources of over fifty million dollars, and several more are in process of organization.

The first big commercial bank to be established by organized labor was the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Co-operative Bank opened in Cleveland in November, 1920. The lead of the locomotive engineers was soon followed by the other railway unions and this group of labor organizations has been responsible for organizing labor banks in Cincinnati, Harrisburg, Minneapolis, Pittsburg, St. Louis, Spokane and a number of other places.

The needle trades unions were the next group to take up the movement. In July, 1922, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union of America organized the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago and in April, 1923, opened the first labor bank in New York City. In January, 1924, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union also opened a national bank in New York City.

An entirely different group was responsible for the organization of the Federation Trust Company which was opened in New York City in May, 1923, under the joint control of the New York State Federation of Labor, the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York and the New York Building Trades Council.

HISTORY—AIMS OF MOVEMENT

American Federation of Labor. Executive Council. Reports to the 42nd-43rd annual conventions. Washington, D. C., 1922-1923.

In the sections on credit and banking (1922, p. 72-75; 1923, p. 31-32) the executive council expressed approval of the labor-banking movement as possibly leading to "the development of a great agency for the constructive administration of credit" but warned the unions against the danger of putting an undue portion of their funds into fixed investments not subject to quick liquidation.

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the Norfolk experiment; The demand for new trade union methods; Trade unions and trusts; Why labor wants control; Where control lies and why; How labor finances its opponents; Workers' banks; Farmers' money and farmers' banks; Organization of workers' banks; Banking for service; Control through credit; Control through investment; The consequences of democratic finance; The workmen as stockholder; Buying control; Redirecting capitalism.

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

MARCH 15, 1924



IT was a happy day for library progress when President McKinley expressed his personal desire to appoint a trained librarian, instead of the pressing candidates, as librarian of Congress, and added that it would give him peculiar gratification to name Herbert Putnam. That word from the President of the United States was taken as a command, which was honored by Mr. Putnam, tho with reluctance to leave Boston and his post at its great Public Library.

The history of the development of the national library since he took control, twenty-five years ago this month, abundantly justifies the appointment, for it is the universal opinion that no one in the whole country could have used the great opportunities of that post to better advantage. This history is sketched elsewhere and furnishes the best monument which anyone could build for him. It is to be regretted that the limitations of the position in respect alike to the appropriations for the far-reaching work of the Library and for personnel salary have made the post one of perplexities and sacrifice instead of one in which there were full support and a free hand, but these very limitations have made Dr. Putnam's success the more noteworthy and honorable. The Library of Congress now ranks third among national libraries in its extent, and first of all in the variety and usefulness of its service to its governmental constituency, to scholars, to libraries throughout the country and to the public generally

ONE of the chief services, a unique example not yet followed by other national libraries, is the catalog card system by which our own national library has been furnished with the best possible catalog for its own use and has afforded to other libraries a standard which most could not have reached for themselves and which is an economy to all. It is impossible to estimate what is the actual saving to American libraries from this national

service, and indeed it is beyond accounting. It has furnished to the great regional libraries a repertoire of the highest usefulness and to the smallest library among the thousands which avail themselves of the system, cards which can be slipped into their catalog cases for the mere cost of the card itself and at the least trouble and expense to the little library. The saving is cloaked by the fact that it is not usually possible to save an entire salary by use of the L. C. cards, but, on the other hand, the time of the librarian or staff is saved for uses more evidently helpful to the public. A house of cards would not be thought an enduring monument, but this is one which is in itself a tribute to the Librarian of Congress and this department of the national library.

EVERY bit of added information regarding the library situation in Russia, such as Madame Haffkin-Hamburger furnishes in this issue, makes more clear the achievements of the Soviet in intellectual relations. It was not supposed that the intellectuals, who are a recognized class throughout the Russian federation, have much part in the government, but the results seem to show that Soviet officialdom is either constituted in a great part of this class or has its full co-operation in what it is working out. Everyone who knows Russia at all recognizes its enormous potentiality in all sorts of directions, likely to be in the future, when its form of government is finally developed, a strong rival in wholesome competition with our own great country. Despite all criticism, what has been accomplished in some respects under the Soviet government must command admiration.

Mr. Lydenberg, it may be added, has returned from Russia and the adjoining countries after arranging for a full collection of Slavic and cognate publications during and since the world war, and with an intense interest and delight in the achievements which he observed in those lands.

CURRENT LITERATURE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

A useful bibliography of twenty pages on Bridging the Hudson at New York City may be obtained upon request to the Municipal Reference Library, 512 Municipal Building, New York City, for twenty-five cents.

The 7th edition of the "Gold Star List of American Fiction 1821-1924," issued by the Syracuse Public Library, brings the collection down to include books published as late as last month. The list contains 500 titles classified by subjects and annotated.

The Boston Public Library had adopted a new way of listing its current accessions. Instead of the lists published in the Quarterly Bulletin and the weekly list of new books, which for some time have been published side by side, a monthly list restricted to titles of books of popular interest will be published.

"A Tentative Decimal Classification and System of Subject Headings for the Literature of Business," With Special Reference to Advertising, Selling, Store Management and Banking, compiled for the use of the Editorial Staff of the "Business Digest" by Fremont Rider, forms a companion volume to his "System of Subject Headings For the Literature of Military Science" published in 1922. A review will be given in an early number of the Journal. (New York, Cumulative Digest Corporation, \$10).

"Selected Pictures 1923-24" is the ninth annual catalog issued by the National Committee for Better Films as an aid to schools, churches, libraries, etc. The information given includes the distributor, number of reels, players featured, a short description and the literary or dramatic source. Pictures of outstanding merit are marked with an asterisk and there are over 322 pictures listed as especially suitable for the family program and boys' and girls' performances, while films rather for the mature are also specially marked.

The Crozer Quarterly, issued by the Faculty of the Crozer Theological Seminary, aims to familiarize the reader with results of investigation in Biblical and historical and theological subjects and will from time to time present surveys of recent literature in various fields of theological learning. Volume 1, No. 1, 1924, contains papers on "Protestantism and the New Testament," "Preaching Values of the Old Testament," "Legalism in the Churches of Paul's Day," "Some Fundamental Doctrines in the Light of Evolution," "Archaeological and Critical Notes" and a 20-page book section devoted

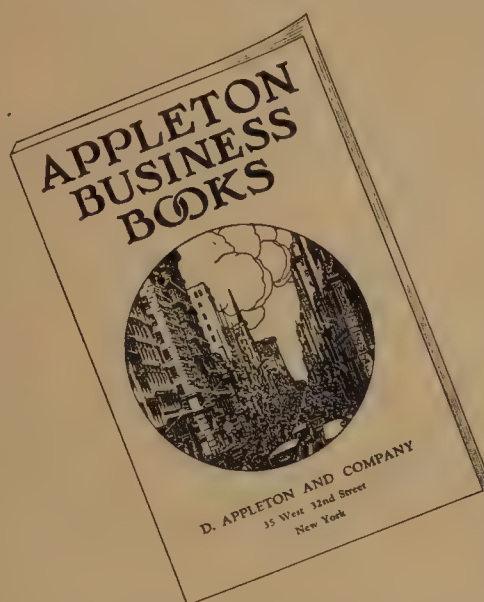
to book reviews, as well as one on current discussions.

The first number of a library journal entitled *The Red Librarian* was published in Moscow in October. The table of contents lists articles varying in length from one to thirteen pages. These include articles on "The past and the future of library work in Russia," "Library Work among Children," "Characteristics of Peasant-readers," "Experience in Studying Marxian Literature," "Library Work Abroad," "The Librarians and the Soviet Press," "Influence of the N. E. P. (New Economic Policy) upon the Libraries in Perm," "Library Work in Siberia," "Library Work in the Red Army," etc.

"A Guide to Literature of Home and Family Life," a classified bibliography for home economics with use and content annotations, compiled by Annie Isabel Robertson, teacher of Home Economics at the Hartford Public High School, has just been published by the J. B. Lippincott Co. The books listed have been selected from over five thousand examined. Practically all titles have been published since 1900 and the majority since 1910. Suggestions were secured from 500 questionnaires sent to teachers of home economics, social workers and home makers. Adaptations are based on analysis of age classification of children, a comparison of ages and grades and the study of the types of books borrowed by children from the library. Among Miss Robertson's acknowledgments to librarians who have assisted is one to her sister, Florence R. Robertson, Librarian of the Branches of the Hartford (Conn.) Public Library. (Lippincott, 284p. O).

LIBRARY CALENDAR

- April 3. At the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy St., Boston. Boston Catalogers Group dinner. Reservations should reach Clara P. Briggs, Harvard College Library before April 1.
- May 2-3. At Atlantic City. Headquarters at the Hotel Chelsea. Twenty-eighth joint meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club.
- June 30-July 5. At Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Forty-sixth annual conference of the American Library Association and affiliated organizations.
- Aug. 25-27. At Victoria, B. C. Fifteenth annual conference of the Pacific Northwest Library Association.
- Sept. 22-27. At the Lake Placid Club, Essex County, N. Y. New York Library Association Week.



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AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.

D. Drexel Library School.

Ill. University of Illinois Library School.

L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.

N.Y.P.L. Library School of the New York Public Library.

N.Y.S. New York State Library School.

P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.

R. Riverside Library School.

S. Simmons College School of Library Science.

S.L. St. Louis Library School.

Syr. Syracuse University Library School.

U.C. University of California Course in Library Science.

W.R. Western Reserve Library School.

Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.

Wash. University of Washington Library School.

AHERN, Ruby K., appointed librarian, U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 62, Augusta, Ga.

ANNABLE, Dorothy, 1918 S., appointed librarian of the Public Library of Walpole, Massachusetts.

BURGESS, Alice, 1914 C. P., Children's Librarian at the St. Joseph (Mo.) Public Library has resigned to take charge of children's work in Long Beach, Calif.

CLARK, Sylvia, of the reference department of the Library Association of Portland, Ore., and formerly of the Hanover Library of Hanover, N. H., appointed reference librarian of the Tacoma (Wash.) Public Library.

DUNBAR, Ralph M., for the past four years field librarian, Bureau of Navigation, U. S. Navy Department, with headquarters at Brooklyn, and previously for six years with the Brooklyn Public Library, becomes assistant librarian of the Iowa State College Library, April 8.

EASTON, Valeria, 1914 Wis., is now librarian, U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 60, Oteen, N. C., to succeed Helen Harris resigned.

ENDICOTT, Edward, a blind lawyer, singer and book-lover, early in February joined the staff of the St. Louis Public Library to "sell" the library to the blind people of St. Louis. The experiment has so far worked excellently, considerably more books having been taken out than usual by blind readers. Mr. Endicott's interest does not end with his library activities. He is working also to establish a literary and musical society.

FOLEY, Edna H., appointed librarian, U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 90, Muskogee, Okla.

GRAHAM, Mrs. Mary B., appointed assistant librarian, U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 24, Palo Alto, Calif.

HANSEN, Agnes, 1913-14 P., head of the foreign division of the Seattle Public Library appointed lecturer on foreign literature at the University of Washington Library School.

KELLEY, Grace, chief classifier of the John Crerar Library of Chicago, has been granted a year's leave of absence for travel and study in Europe, beginning April. Six weeks will be spent in a study of the system of classification in the Science Library of the Science Museum in South Kensington, London. Further plans include attendance at the International Conference of University Women in Christiania in July; then Switzerland, Italy and France.

LENART, Elta, 1916-17, N. Y. P. L., appointed librarian, National Association of Real Estate Boards, 1418 Consumers Building, Chicago.

LYDENBERG, Harry M., reference librarian, and Avrahm Yarmolinsky, chief of the Slavonic Division, of the New York Public Library, have returned from an extended visit to Russia where they made arrangements for the purchase of contemporary publications for the Library. Mr. Lydenberg will tell something of present-day library conditions in Russia in an early number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

MACPHERSON, Harriet Dorothy, 1917 N. Y. P. L., revisor in science, cataloging department of Columbia University Library, appointed chief cataloger in the library of the College of the City of New York. She is succeeded by Catherine Campbell of the University of Michigan Library.

POMEROY, Elizabeth, appointed to Central Office, U. S. Veterans' Bureau, Washington, D. C., Chief of the Library Unit, Hospital Library Service.

SHAW, May E., librarian of the Dayton Street Branch of the Cincinnati Public Library, appointed librarian of the Ensley (Ala.) Public Library.

STEELE, Elizabeth K., 1909 W. R., since 1910 librarian of the Lorain (Ohio) Public Library appointed head of the Music Department of the Detroit Public Library.

WIGGINS, Theodore DuBois, 1918-20, N. Y. P. L., appointed librarian, *New York Times*.

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LIBRARY ACTIVITIES IN RUSSIA

A COMMUNICATION from Mme. L. Haffkin Hamburger, principal of the State Institute for Library Science in Moscow, gives news of the improving status of librarians in Russia and of plans for increasing activity in the library and book world.

A meeting of Moscow librarians held November 25 was addressed by Harry M. Lydenberg and Avrahm Yarmolinsky of the New York Public Library. The All-Union library convocation, which was postponed last year for lack of means, is announced for May at Moscow, and has been called by the government. The present convocations have some features of their own: The places are distributed between separate republics of the federation, which can send a fixed number of representatives, varying from one to five. These representatives have decisive votes, all others advisory. The government meets the expenses of one hundred and twenty delegates to the meeting, while the others are locally financed. The whole number of invitations will be five or six hundred.

The International Book Company is planning an exhibit of American books, probably the first to be held in Russia, for their Moscow bookstore. The exhibition of German books last summer met with great success. Government documents can now be obtained either thru this company or thru the State Publishing Board. The New York Public Library delegates obtained a complete file.

The position of librarians in public libraries is improving, but the salaries of scholarly librarians are still extremely low, and often college graduates and trained librarians get less than their colleagues in small public libraries.

The State Institute for Library Science has had three crowded seminars this fall and winter in cataloging, classification, and library statistics. Altho obliged for the first time in five years to charge tuition fees, the Institute has had fifty to eighty-five students in each seminar.

The People's Commissariat for Education has decided that henceforth the Library of the Rumianseff Museum shall bear the name of Lenin as a memorial.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

GENERAL

Felsenthal, Emma. High school reading list. Urbana: University of Illinois Library School. 16 mim. p.

Goodwin, E. C., Catalogue of the Library of the United States Senate. George A. Sanderson, secretary of the Senate. 1210 p.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

ACCIDENT PREVENTION. See TRAFFIC

AGRICULTURE. See FARM MANAGEMENT

ARCHAEOLOGY. See BUTLER, HOWARD CROSBY

ARTISTS

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ART—STUDY AND TEACHING

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BUTLER, HOWARD CROSBY

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CHARTER CITIES. See MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

CHEMISTRY—LABORATORY MANUALS

Jaques, Agnes F. Laboratory chemistry for girls. Heath. Bibls. D. \$1.48.

CHINESE. See IMMIGRATION

CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE. See THEOLOGY

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COMMUNITY LIFE, RURAL. See TEXAS—SOCIAL CONDITIONS

COOLIES. See IMMIGRATION

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EUGENICS

Holmes, Samuel J. A bibliography of eugenics. Berkeley: University of California Press. 514 p. Q. pap. apply. (Pubs. in zoology, v. 25).

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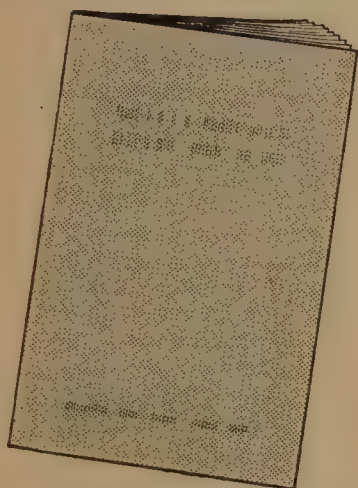
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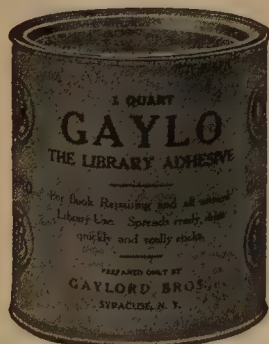
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